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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL XX NO 109 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1932 PRICE ONE ANNA.

SINO--JAPANESE TRUCE SIGNED

INDIA LEADS SUSSEX ON 1st INNINGS

Nazir Ali Captures 5 Wickets For 69

OPEN WELL IN SECOND VENTURE

(Special Cable).
LONDON, May 5.

At the close of the second day's play in the match between Sussex and the Indian tourists, Sussex had scored 222 in their first innings.

Indians entered on their second venture with a lead of 14 runs and when stumps were drawn had scored 49 for loss of one wicket.

Top scorers for Sussex were Scott who was not out with 58. and James Parks 46. Nazir Ali took 5 wickets for 69 and Amarsingh 4 for 64.

Fine weather again favoured the Indian cricketers' match against Sussex which was resumed at Hove to-day. The wicket was slow.

A feature of the play till lunch-time when Sussex had lost six wickets for 99 runs was Nazirali's success with the ball. He claimed 4 wickets for a little over 22 runs.

John Langridge and Cornford, overnight not-outs, were dismissed by Nazirali and Amarsingh respectively, Navle accepting a catch behind the wicket from Langridge when he had scored 22, and Nazirali holding Cornford out after he had obtained an individual 26.

Cook who followed was sent back almost immediately for the duck, with a beautiful length delivery from Nazirali which found his off stump.

James Langridge and James Parks were now associated at the wicket and the former had scored 16 when Amarsingh obtained his second wicket, Navle stumping him smartly.

Harry Parks filled the vacancy and the pair were unbeaten at lunch-time with 8 and 11 runs respectively.

When play was resumed after lunch Harry Parks was caught by Lall Singh off Naomal. R. Scott then joined John Parks and the pair was unbeaten when tea time came when the score stood at 183/7. John Parks was 40 and R. Scott 42. Indians were frequently applauded for their nippy fielding, Porbandar earning this in greater measure. Navle's wicket keeping was excellent.

INDIANS FIRST INNINGS.

Nazir Ali, c Langridge, b Wensley	44
Navle, b Wensley	7
Palia, c Duleep, b Wensley	47
Naomal, c and b Tate	64
Colah, l.b.w. b Wensley	20
Lall Singh, b Wensley	6
Naidu not out	25
Godambe, b Tate	0
Porbandar, b Tate	0
Ghulam Mahomed l.b.w. Tate	7
Amar Singh, c and b Tate	3
Extras	13
Total	236

Bowling analysis: Tate 5 for 34 Wensley 5 for 72.

SUSSEX FIRST INNINGS.

Bowley, b Nazir Ali	8
Duleep l.b.w. Nazir Ali	7
John Langridge, c Navle, b Nazir Ali	22
Cornford, c Nazir Ali, b Amarsingh	26
Cook, b Nazir Ali	0
James Langridge, st Navle, b Amarsingh	16
Harry Parks, c Lall Singh, b Naomal	21
John Parks not out	40
R. Scott not out	42
Total (for 7 wkts.)	183

Walker Cup Golf Match

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, May 5.

The Walker Cup Golf Match between Britain and the United States will be held on September 1 and 2 at Brookline, Massachusetts.—Reuter.

Chandni Chowk Congress President Brought Down To Ahmedabad

To Be Tried For Breach Of Police Order

AHMEDABAD, May 5.

Seth Ranchhodlal Amratlal, a mill-owner who presided over the Delhi Session of the Indian National Congress and Mr. Popatlal Patwari, Assistant Manager of Gandhi's Navjivan Press who attended the Dehli Congress as a delegate, were brought here to-day by the Delhi Police and handed over to the Ahmedabad Police for being tried on a charge of breach of restraint notices served on them.

Twenty volunteers including the 17th and 18th "dictators" of the Gujarat Congress Committee who were arrested yesterday in connection with "Gandhi Day" celebration were subsequently released.

TO SABARMATI JAIL

Sheth Ranchhodlal and another person who were brought from Delhi to-day were placed before the Additional City Magistrate and taken to Sabarmati Jail. They will be put up for trial after the charge sheet is ready.—A. P.

Is Sankey Drafting A Constitution For India

LONDON, May 5.

"The Sankey Committee's work is of preparatory nature for assistance of Cabinet Committee" declared Sir Samuel Hoare in the Commons replying to a question by Mr. Wardlaw-Milne who asserted that it was widely reported in India that Lord Sankey was drafting a constitution.—Reuter.

Two Years Jail For Leaving Poona

STUDENT SENTENCED FOR DISOBEYING POLICE ORDER

POONA, May 5.

A former student of the Fergusson College, Poona, who had been recently served with a restraint notice directing him not to leave Poona without the permission of the Inspector of Police was brought down from Delhi to-day and put up before the Cantonment Magistrate, who sentenced him to two years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 under Section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance.

Five other Congress workers were sentenced by the City Magistrate each to six months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 for attempting to hold a meeting and for picketing the City Post Office.—A. P.

LIMITATION OF SUBMARINES

Great Fight At Disarmament Conference

LONDON, May 5.

Great fight over the limitation of submarines at a meeting of Naval Committee of the Disarmament Conference has ended abortively.

Sir Eyres-Monsell re-stated Britain's case in favour of total abolition on humanitarian grounds or in the alternative of reduction in their tonnage to purely defensive purposes.

The Italian delegate declared that if submarines were abolished capital ships should also be abolished. The United States delegate supported British case.—Reuter.

Madras Govt. Thanks Franchise Committee

MADRAS May 5.

The Local Government have issued a communique in which they acknowledge the great assistance received from the Provincial Franchise Committee in framing their own proposals for the extension of franchise and thank the President and members of the Committee for the great care and thoroughness with which they did their work.—A. P.

200 "Congress Delegates" Released

NEW DELHI, May 5.

Fortytwo more "Congress delegates" were released to-day.

In really very few cases a prosecution will be launched and the majority of the 700 persons arrested will slowly be released after a warning to be of good behaviour.

Over 200 have already been released.—A. P.

Delhi Post Boxes Under Police Vigilance

NEW DELHI, May 5.

All but to letters in a post box in Chawri Bazar were found burnt to-day. It is suspected that someone dropped in a letter with some acid on it.

It is reported that as the result of this most of the post boxes are under police vigilance.—A. P.

Prisoner's Bid For Suicide!

MADRAS May 5.

A prisoner in custody of two policemen, while waiting to board a train at Katpadi station, is stated to have made desperate attempt at suicide by jumping from the platform on to the railways lines in front of a passenger train which was just entering the platform.

He was run over and seriously injured.—A. P.

Opium Dens Raided And 4 Persons Arrested

MADRAS May 5.

Police raided four opium dens this morning at Triplicane where they seized opium smoking implements and arrested four persons said to be owners of the dens.—A. P.

BIG HAUL OF "CONGRESS BULLETINS"

House Raids And 12 Persons Arrested On Thursday Evening

Several thousand copies of the "Congress Bulletin" and other unauthorised news-sheets were seized by the city police on Thursday evening following sensational raids at three different places in the city.

The police arrested in all a dozen persons suspected to be connected with Congress activities, including a taxi-driver.

HOUSE RAID & ARREST.

Sub-Inspector Bansilal attached to the Princess Street Police Station raided a room at Parbhudas Purshottam's house in Gaiwadi, Kalbadevi at about 4 p.m. on Thursday and arrested two persons found in the room.

"BULLETINS" SEIZED

The police searched the room and seized about a thousand copies of the "Congress Bulletin" and the "Boycott Supplement."

The room was rented by a Muslim named Fakhruddin Gulam Husein, and it appears was used for storing copies of "Congress Bulletins' and other unauthorised news sheets for sale.

AT GAIWADI.

Further watch was kept by the police on Fakhruddin at Gaiwadi and at about 4-30 p.m. he came in a taxi along with one Raghunath Raghoba. Both Fakhruddin and Raghunath carried copies of "Congress Bulletin" with them, the former about 1,000 and the latter about 300 to 400. The police put both of them under arrest, while they were on the road and seized the copies of "Bulletins."

AT CHIKHALWADI.

Some time later the police raided a room in Dattatreya Building in Chikhalwadi, Tardeo. The police took charge of some articles found in this room. They also found three gunny bags full of "Congress Bulletins" both fresh and old. There were copies of the "Boycott Supplement" and other unauthorised news-sheets also. Other articles seized by the police from the room included carbon papers, tubes of copying ink and duplicating material. Original copies on stensil paper were also found in the same room.

A little later the police raided yet another room in the same building and took charge of some papers and other literature. They arrested seven more persons who are suspected to be Congress workers. The driver of the taxi which carried Fakhruddin to Gaiwadi was also put under arrest by the police.

Thus the total number of arrests was 12. The arrested persons were marched to the Princess Street Police Station where they have been detained in custody.

Shanghai Truce Signed

Free From Unnecessary Pomp And Ceremonial

LONDON, May 5.

Shanghai.—The ceremony of signing the truce completely lacked the pomp usual on such occasions as the text of the treaty had to be taken to four houses in the course of signing.

The text was first signed by Sir Miles Lampson and representatives of other friendly Powers at British Consulate, then taken to M. Wilden, French Minister, lying indisposed at his home in French Concession, next to the residence in the Chinese territory of Mr. Quotaichi who is recovering from attack on 3rd May and finally brought to hospital where Mr. Shigemitsu despite injuries he sustained on 29th April propped himself upon bed and managed to add his signature to the complete treaty.—Reuter.

RATIONALISING EMPIRE INDUSTRIES

Cutting Out Uneconomic Production Units

LONDON, May 5.

A wast scheme for "rationalisation of industry on Empire basis" has been framed by Federation of British Industries in the preparation for Ottawa. It advocates discouragement of uneconomic production units in Empire by protection of "efficient" industries and otherwise, free trade within the Empire with duty against foreigner and solution of financial problems by creation of monetary system revolving round sterling consequent on the disappearance of inter-Empire exchange difficulties.—Reuter.

Kashmir State & Hindus

SRINAGAR, May 5.

At a largely attended public meeting of Hindus held yesterday at Shitalnath speakers are reported to have outlined the history of the recent negotiations with the Government and to have asked the people to wait for two weeks within which they expected the fulfilment or otherwise of the assurance given to them in the joint statement issued over the signatures of deputationists who recently waited upon the Prime Minister.—A. P.

Romeo And Juliet In Khetwadi

ACTOR ON MARATHI STAGE FINDS HIMSELF IN POLICE CUSTODY

MARATHA MAIDEN IN WITNESS BOX

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Secret correspondence which passed between a 15-year-old girl and a married man and developed into a romance leading to their elopement from Bombay to a distant place near Ajanta Caves in Aurangabad and ultimately ending in their dramatic arrest.

This was the story revealed in the Court of Mr. I.N. Mehta, Presideney Magistrate, Fourth Court, Bombay, when Krishna Tulsiram Agarwale, formerly an actor on the Marathi stage was charged with kidnapping the girl.

COY MARATHA MAIDEN.

A young and extremely coy Maratha girl stepped in the witness-box this afternoon and described the story of her elopement with the accused. Her replies to the counsel and the Magistrate were given unhesitatingly but in low and sometimes inaudible tones. The name of the girl is withheld by orders of the Magistrate.

TRACED TO AJANTA CAVES.

On a complaint made by the girl's father Inspector Wagle of the Bombay C.I.D traced the couple to Hatti, a place near Ajanta Caves, Aurangabad, Nizam's Dominions and arrested them on January 23 last. The girl was later kept in the Shradhanand Home Dadar, Bombay.

Replying to questions put by Mr Mankar, Police Prosecutor, the girl said that she was reading Marathi third standard and was living with her father and step-mother in a building on Khetwadi Main Road. She knew the accused who stayed in the same building with the members of a dramatic company. She used to see the accused going up to his place very often standing from the balcony of her house.

ROMEO & JULIET.

One day the accused threw her a letter from the upper storey where he lived. She read the letter in which the accused expressed infatuation for her. She was asked to destroy the letter immediately after it was read which she did. In this manner the accused wrote her 20 to 25 letters. She replied only seven or eight times.

In one of the letters the accused asked her to elope with him to Poona, but she declined. Subsequently she changed her mind and one evening followed the accused from her house.

OFF TO SURAT.

The accused took a taxi to Da-

(Continued on page 5.)

WAR IS STI... UNFINISHE...

Poincare's Lead To El... In France

BUT NO FIGHTING AMONGST FRENCHMEN

LONDON, Ma...

Paris.—M. Poincare, "Saviour of France," gave electors lead in a statement Strasbourg.

He said war was still unfinished. French men had no right to be fighting among themselves.

"We don't want the Chamber of extreme Right or Left but a wide union of all".

M. Poincare's voice was as strong and energetic as ever. He declared that although not yet ready to emerge from retirement he was not condemning himself to perpetual rest.—Reuter.

Lang v. Rest Of Australia

2 PROCLAMATION...

LONDON, May 5.

Canberra.—The latest move in Lang versus Rest-of-Australia struggle has been the issue of Federal proclamation ordering the seizure of remaining New South Wales' revenues except railway revenues. The second proclamation is expected ordering the seizure of [illegible] this way revenues leaving only sufficient to maintain service.—Reuter.

GANGSTERS' THREAT TO EDISON'S SON

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, May 5.

Philadelphia.—"Give us 50,000 Dollars or we will prevent you from marketing your invention."

This threat is held by the American racketeers over the head of Mr. William Edison, son of the late inventor. Edison has informed the police who are now on the gangsters' trail.—Reuter.

DON JUAN ON CRUISE TO INDIA

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, May 5.

Fontainebleau.—Don Juan, third son of the ex-King of Spain has finished his studies at Dartmouth Naval College and returned to Fontainebleau but is leaving again on May 13 on cruise to India in order to gain practical experience at sea. He expects to be away for two years.—Reuter.

INDIAN DELEGATION TO OTTAWA.

List Of Advisors

SIMLA, May 5.

While no official information is available it is learnt from well-informed quarters that Mr. Hurt, Agricultural Expert, Mr. Lin... Indian Trade Commissioner in London and Mr. Smith, Burma civilian are likely to be attached as advisors to Indian Delegation to the Ottawa Conference.—A. P.

Successful Operation On Premier's E...

LONDON, May 5.

A bulletin signed by two specialists states that the operation on the Prime Minister's right eye was undertaken successfully at 4 o'clock.—Reuter.

Jubbulpore's 20th "Dictator" Arrested

JUBBULPORE, May 5.

The twentieth Congress "Dictator" along with seven members of the National Boy Scouts were arrested last night in connection with "Gandhi Day."—A. P.

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A 4878

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A R 7160

WRITTEN APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the position of FOREMAN of generating station at Broach. Applicants must be competent to operate and maintain Mirrlees, Sulzer and Atlas Deisel Engine generating sets and their auxiliary apparatus. Applications must be accompanied with copies of certificates and give details of technical training and service in similar stations and pay expected. No applications will be considered after May 12. 1932. The successful candidate should join duty in Broach immediately. Apply to THE UNITED EASTERN AGENCIES, LTD., 24, Bruce Street Fort, Bombay.
A 4870

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A R 7014

WANTED—CANVASSERS experienced in the line for Swadeshi Printing Inks. Refer to DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Thakurdwar Road, Karelwadi, Bombay 2.
4561

REQUIRED—A SUPERINTENDENT OF GARDENS, specially conversant with land-scape gardening, Botany, flowers and the laying out of gardens. Salary—between 300/- and 1,000/- according to qualifications. Previous applications received not satisfactory. Apply immediately with photograph and copies of testimonials, which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Raj Rishi Dev, Alwar.
A 4910

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THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE & HOSPITAL—249/B, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. Offers a three years Course in Dentistry, leading to the Diploma of the College. Next Session begins from July 4. Apply for Prospectus to Dr. R. AHMED, D.D.S., F.I.C.D. Principal.
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P R 7159

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H R 7161

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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of CHHABILDAS JEKISONDAS KINARIWALA, a widower, living on his property at Kandawadi, without the Fort of Bombay, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant. ..... Deceased.

(1) MATULAL ATMARAM, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Babulnath, Road, Gilbert Building, Chowpaty without the Fort of Bombay, and (2) RANGILDAS NARBHERAM VAKIL, also of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandawadi Bohra Chawl, without the Fort of Bombay. .... Petitioners.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this second day of May in the year of our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and Thirty-two and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL, Prothonotary & Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL.

The 2nd day of May, 1932.
Messrs. THAKOREDAS & Co., Petitioners' Attorneys.
4880

AUCTION SALES.

Messrs. VORA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Telephone No. 22064.

BONAFIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE on SUNDAY, the 8th instant at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) of dining, drawing and bed room furniture, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, gramophone, Singer machine, presentation cup, cottage piano, glassware, etc., at Chowpatty Sea Face, next to Vianelli's Restaurant.

VORA & CO.

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Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

Sale of twelve weighing machines installed on the various Railway Stations of the G. I. P. Railway Co., as under in one lot on Saturday the 7th May 1932, at 2-30 P. M. at the Sale Rooms of the Auctioneers under instructions from Mr. Pirojshaw Adarji Shroff executor of the last Will and Testament of Muncherji Adarji Shroff deceased and with the consent of Messrs. V. W. Karnik and P. A. Shroff.

5 Weighing Machines on Victoria Terminus 2 on Poona and each on Nagpur, Kalyan Igatpuri, Bhusawal and Byculla Stations.

P. S. The property mentioned in the particulars has been installed on the various Railway Stations of the G. I. P. Railway Co., under contract with the said Railway Company for five years. The Vendors shall if so required by the purchaser endeavour (but do not guarantee) to have the contract with the Railway Company renewed at the purchaser's costs. The purchaser shall take the property with full notice of the terms and conditions of the said contract.

25 per cent deposit will be required at the time of sale and balance shall be paid and possession of the property will be handed over to the purchaser at his costs within four days from the day of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Karnik and Bahadurji, Attorneys for the Vendors, at their office at Standard Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co.,

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW AND VACANT BUILDING, PLOT AT THE JUNCTION OF PERRY ROAD & PALLI DANDA ROAD, BANDRA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel & Co., Solicitors, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 8th May, 1932, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES, the undermention properties in two separate lots

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land with Bungalow, stables and out-houses standing therein situate at the North side of Perry Road and at its junction with Palli Danda Road in Bandra, admeasuring 2423 square yards or thereabouts and bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 249, and assessed by the Bandra Municipality under Street No. 17 of the Palli Road District.

LOT NO. II.

All that piece of vacant land at Perry Road in Bandra, containing 1998 square yards or thereabouts bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 249 part.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, please apply to Messrs. Hormusjee M. Vakeel & Co., Solicitors, at No. 60, Forbes Street, Fort or to the undersigned.

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[illegible] BOMBAY 1.

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Rs. 800 MUST BE WON by skill in our Missing Letters Competition. Prizes: 1st Rs. 325; 2nd Rs. 100; 3rd Rs. 50; 4th Rs. 25, etc. Closing date 15-5-32. Competition papers and rules on receipt of 8 annas entrance fee by M.O. only. Apply to: "EASTERN HERALD OFFICE", Vizianagram City.

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WANTED SELLING AGENTS for our LEAK PROOF WASHERS, ANTI CORROSIVE PAINTS and very useful and cheap Shoe and Suitcase Liners and Anti bug damp proof carpets. Please apply to:—
Asphalt Products Co., Ltd.,
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N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

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*Calcutta Maru	5339	18 May	1 June
Iyo ,,	5962	30 May	13 June
Katori ,,	10000	.....	14 June
Kashima Maru	10000	.....	@28 June
*Tottori Maru	5973	17 June	30 June

*Do not carry passengers.
Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	11 May	28 May
Suwa Maru	11000	26 May	13 June

FROM ORIENT TO SANFRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong.	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22000	1 June	7 June
Tatsuta Maru	22000	15 June	21 June

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Lloyds Bank Building,
Bombay.
Phone No. 20279.
Telegram: "YUSEN."

INDIANS' RIGHT TO REMAIN IN S. AFRICA

Colonisation Scheme May Not Be Feasible

IMPERIAL CITIZENSHIP ASSOCIATION'S PROTEST

The following letter has been addressed by the Hony. Secretary of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association to the Government of India regarding the Cape Town Agreement:—

The Secretary of the Education Department, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, announced on the 5th April, 1932 in the Legislative Assembly the main heads of the agreement arrived at as a result of the recent Conference in Cape Town between the Delegation sent by the Government of India headed by the Hon. Sir Fazli Hussain, and the representatives of the South African Union Government. Sir Fazli Hussain and his colleagues, with Sir Kurma Reddi the late Agent in South Africa, were good enough to attend an informal meeting of the Council of the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association on the day of their arrival in Bombay, but unfortunately they could not spare time for full discussion that day. The Council, however, later has had the advantage of having a full statement of the circumstances in which the agreement was reached, from Mrs. Naidu, one of the Indian Delegate, who is also one of its members.

FUTURE OF INDIANS.

The agreement refers to two main questions—namely the future of Indians in South Africa and their position in the Transvaal province. In this letter the Council confines itself to the first and larger issue. The recent Conference was held in pursuance of the intention expressed at the time of the 1927 Conference to review the working of the agreement and to suggest any modification that may be called for in the light of the experience gained in the preceding five years. The agreement of 1927 while laying down that the Indian population of South Africa was a permanent part of the population and was entitled to receive the same consideration as other sections from the Union Government, recommended that such Indians who are incapable of assimilating the Western standard of life—which was recognised to be the proper one for South Africa—should be helped to return to India. The clause on this question ran as follows:—

"Both Governments re-affirm their recognition of the right of South Africa to use all just and legitimate means for the maintenance of the Western standard of life.

2. The Union Government recognises that Indians domiciled in the Union who are prepared to conform to the Western standard of life, should be enabled to do so.

3. For those Indians in the Union who may desire to avail themselves of it, the Union Government will organise a scheme of assisted emigration to India or other countries where Western standards are not required.

(The above is taken from the statement of the Secretary Mr. (now Sir Joseph) Bhore to the Government of India, made in the Legislative Assembly on the 21st February, 1927).

With the object of facilitating repatriation a plan of "assisted emigration" was formulated which, it is now recognised has failed. The 10,000 persons who took advantage of the plan and returned to this country, have not found it feasible to readjust themselves to Indian life after their long residence under entirely different conditions in South Africa. The Council notes with satisfaction that this plan has been abandoned in the new agreement.

In the opinion of the Council the failure of the repatriation scheme is conclusive proof that the great body of Indians in South Africa is a permanent element of the population of that country and that the means of its uplift must be the same as those found suitable and necessary in the case of other sections of the population. The Council is sure that the Indian delegation must have been moved by weighty considerations outside the simple merits of the case in undertaking to recommend that the Government of India jointly with the Government of the Union of South Africa, should appoint a Committee to explore the possibilities of lands other than India as an outlet for Indians in the Home country as well as in South Africa.

The Council is aware that in the first Cape Town Agreement, the alternative of emigration to other lands as a way of relieving South Africa of such Indians as were unable to adopt the Western standard of life, had been suggested. But it was not taken seriously even by the Government of the Union of South Africa, who did nothing to implement it during the last five years. Mahatma Gandhi, however, put his finger on it at that very time and warned the country of the dangers lurking therein. He wrote:—

'Repatriation could only be to India. Re-emigration can be to any country. The following sentence in the Settlement clearly points to that interpretation:—'The Union Government, therefore, will organise a scheme of assisted emigration to India and other countries where Western standards are not required.' This assisted emigration to other countries, I hold to be dangerous, for there is no knowing what may happen to the poor, ignorant men going to an unknown land where they would be utter strangers. Such countries as would take them would only be either Fiji or British Guiana. Neither has a good name in India. It is decidedly a disadvantage to have been a party to assisted emigration to any other part of the world."

The Council cannot help thinking that Mahatmaji's observations have as much force to-day as five years ago

ONLY EXPLANATION.

The Council appreciates the patriotic work of the Indian Delegation under the leadership of the Hon. Sir Fazli Hussain confronted as it was with inherent difficulties of the Indian problem, which notwithstanding signs of an improved racial attitude towards Indians noticed by the delegation, seem rather to have become aggravated in the political sphere. It is, however, given to understand that the arrangement arrived at with the Government of the Union of South Africa in connection with the proposal to explore the possibilities of Indian Colonisation in lands other than India, does not commit either party to anything beyond exploration. It further understands that the Indian Congress in South Africa has agreed in the spirit of pioneering to this exploration and has consented to send a representative to work on the Commission of enquiry, when it is set up, on the condition that they are generally satisfied with the rest of the Agreement.

INHERENT RIGHT.

Bearing these two factors in mind the Council of the Association does not wish to strike a jarring note at this stage, but it considers its duty to place on record its strong conviction that, should the exploration, which is to take place as a result of the Conference, lead to nothing feasible, the fact that the Indian Delegation agreed to it should not prejudice in the slightest degree, directly or indirectly, the inherent rights of the South African Indians to citizenship in the land which to 80 per cent of the population is the land of their birth, as recognised by the agreement of 1927 and reaffirmed by the 1932 Cape Town Conference.

If this is made unequivocally clear to the South African Government the Council of this Association would await with interest the result of the mission to explore the possibilities of Indian Colonisation in other lands.

NOT GUILTY, BUT DON'T IT AGAIN

LONDON, May 5.

The Bishop of Manchester's commission of inquiry into the dispute between the Indian-born Vicar, the Rev. T. Caleb, and his parishioners has found wilful default by Mr. Caleb in the observance of his ordination promises and that he is guilty of provocative conduct towards his choir and parishioners.

The report adds that there is nothing in the evidence given at the inquiry which could be regarded as the slightest blemish. In the character of Mr. Caleb as a Christian moral man.

Another clergyman is taking temporary charge of Mr. Caleb's parish.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH ADMIRALTY

LONDON, May 4.

The Admiralty announce that Vice-Admiral Barry Domville has been appointed to succeed Vice Admiral Sir William Boyle as President of the Royal Naval College from August 1.

Rear-Admiral Gerald Charles Dickens has been appointed to relieve Rear-Admiral Osborne as Director of Naval Intelligence on August 15. The new Director of Naval Intelligence is a grandson of the novelist, Charles Dickens.—B. O. W.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

CITY AND SUBURBS

TO-DAY.

Hindu.—Vaishakh, Shud 1, 1933.
Parsi.—Adar 2, 1301.
Muslim.—Zelhaj 29, 1350.
Sunrise 6h. 9m.
Sunset.—7h. 2m.
Highitide.—12.46.
Lowtide.—5.54, 18.33.
Phases of the Moon: First Quarter 13th May 7h. 10m. p.m. Full Moon 20th May 10h. 29m. a.m. Last Quarter 27th May 10h. 24m. a.m. New moon June 5.

SATURDAY, May 7.

S. S. "Rawalpindi" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Results of B.Sc. examination University Hall, 2 p.m.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.—12 noon selection of gramophone records. 7 p.m.— L. R. Kamat's violin solo, and Mahomed Khan's surbahar solo. 9 p.m. news in Hindi.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Victoria" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1.30 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Havre-Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9.0 a.m. on Saturday, the 7th instant.

EXCURSION TO JUHU.—The Swastik League Volunteer Corps will go for an excursion to Juhu on Sunday (the 8th inst.). Those desirous of joining the party are required to give their names to the Adjutant till Saturday morning. Details regarding time of starting, etc., should be seen on the League's notice-board.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The N. Y. K. steamer "Iyo Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of Call on the 3rd inst., and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th May.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Carthage" with the mails from London of the 28th instant at Port Said at 3.30 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 10 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Strathaird" with the Mails from Bombay of 30th ultimo arrived at Aden at 2 p.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 7.30 p.m. the same day.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS.

CAPITAL.—Greta Garbo, Lewis Stone, Jean Hersholt and John Wiljan in "Susan Lenox" M-G-M super drama 8 reels, also a two part Laurel-Hardy Comedy "Our Wife" and the Latest News of the World. Daily a 6.30 and 10 p.m.

RIALTO.—"Love in the Rough," drama in 10 parts, with a two-part comedy. Daily at 6-30 and 10 a.m.

PATHE CINEMA—"The Devil to Pay." Daily at 3.30, 6.30 and 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON.—"The Spider" featuring Edmund Lowe. Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.— An American Tragedy." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"Secrets of a Secretary featuring Claudette Colbert. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

EMPRESS.—"Last of Mrs. Cheney." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE.—"Alibaba & 40 Robbers." Daily at 5.30, 8 and 10.30 p.m. To-day's extra show at 3 p.m.

WEST END.—"Mutiis Ashak." Daily at 6.30 and 10 p.m

The "Swadeshi" Magazine.

The "Swadeshi" Magazine which will be published under the auspices of the Bombay Swadeshi League has been granted the declaration by the Magistrate. The magazine will be edited by Mr. U. K. R. V. Rao and will be out on the 18th instant.

A Correction

In our Dak edition of 29th April last, there was a news item from Hyderabad (Sind) stating that "Mrs. Jairamdas Doulatram" was, on her release, re-arrested for taking out some letters from the Jail and has now been released on bail.

This information is incorrect. The party concerned is the wife of Pandit Doulatram and not Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram.

BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE

Suburban Branch At Andheri

(From A Correspondent.)

ANDHERI, May 5.

A representative gathering of those interested in the promotion of Swadeshi movement was held to-day at Sjt. Lalubhai Samaldas' residence here, when the suburban branch of the Bombay Swadeshi League was formed and an influential Committee elected. Fuller information will be available from the Hon. Secretary, Sjt. Ameerbux Bawa, Andheri.

DISPUTE OVER LABEL

Taj Mahal vs. Noor Mahal

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. Justice Wadia, at the High Court, heard arguments to-day in the notice of motion taken out by Beistlit Fabrik Vorm Johann Faber A. G., a German firm, for an interim injunction restraining F. N. Gooptu and COompany, a Calcutta firm, from selling "Noor Mahal" pencils manufactured by them under a label, which is alleged to be a colourable imitation of the plaintiff's "Taj Mahal" pencils.

Mr. V. F. Taraporevala, Acting Advocate General, with Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, appeared for the plaintiffs, while Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, with Mr. Lalji Gokuldas for the defendants.

SIMILARITY IN LABELS.

Counsel for the plaintiffs said that they were manufacturing various kinds of pencils for the last 27 years. One of their trademarks "Taj Mahal" was registered in Europe many years ago. They came to know of its imitation in India only in January last, though according to the defendants, the latter were selling "Noor Mahal" pencils under the objected label for the last three years. Counsel pointed out that there was a great similarity in the labels used over boxes of one gross of pencils and further the word "Mahal" was common to both. It was but natural that some purchasers might be misled in that way to buy the defendants' pencils, which were sold at Rs. 3/8 per gross, mistaking them for those of the plaintiffs, which were costing two rupees more. No doubt, there were a few negligible differences in the picture of the building drawn in their labels. The defendants had done so stated counsel, in order not to come within the clutches of law.

PENDING FINAL DECISION.

Pending the decision of the suit filed by the plaintiffs for a permanent injunction, counsel suggested that the defendants might continue to sell the "Noor Mahal" pencils minus the objected label used at present, and a regular account of the sales should be kept by the defendants during the interval.

Mr. Talyarkhan stated that as other Indian manufacturers had also similar pictures in their labels, it could not be said that their label was an imitation, if at all, of that of the plaintiffs. Counsel objected to the discontinuance of the label in the meantime as it would cause, he said, a great inconvenience and a loss of business to the defendants. They, however, would undertake to keep separate accounts.

Mr. Taraporewala alleged that the defendants had suddenly changed their label three years ago, probably with the intention to pass off their pencils, as those of the plaintiffs, which were largely patronised all over India.

SETTLEMENT REACHED.

Mr. Talyarkhan stated that the defendants were manufacturing pencils on a large scale for the last 20 years, and it was quite impossible that at a time when Swadeshi articles had a greater demand, any manufacturer would try to pass off his article as that of a foreign make. On the other hand, a foreign manufacturer would be tempted to imitate the Indian make in these days of Swadeshi. The defendants alleged that their pencils, though cheaper, were of a superior quality.

At this stage a settlement was reached between the two parties, the defendants undertaking to keep separate accounts of the sales of the "Noor Mahal" pencils, and the plaintiffs depositing Rs. 1,000 as security against the cost of the suit, notice of motion to stand over till the hearing of the suit, which to be placed on the board of Mr. Justice Kania on June 29, subject to any part heard matter.

Control For Places Of Worship

HEATED DEBATE IN CORPORATION

Proposal For General Tax Increase Referred To Committee

The Hon. Sir Rustom Vakil, Minister for Local Self-Government and Major Milner of the Franchise Committee were distinguished visitors to the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday. They heard the debate till the end on various topics and after the adjournment of the House, Sir Rustom was introduced by the Mayor to the Councillors.

I.T. AMALGAMATION.

The Corporation considered the question of amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with Bombay Municipality. The Secretary to the Government, General Department, in a letter dated 21st April, 1932, stated that the increased rate of duty on tobacco imported into the town of Bombay from Rs. 7/8 to Rs. 30 bring about Rs. 12 lacs a year which would be paid over to the Improvement Trust account. In agreeing to make this allocation of provincial revenues, Government have placed full reliance upon the fulfilment by the Corporation of its undertaking to pay over to the Trust account the additional 1 per cent. of general tax promised by the Corporation representatives at the Conference held at Poona on 15th August 1930 and have succeeded in carrying the Legislative Council with them on this understanding. He, therefore, desired to seek an assurance from the Corporation that it would make this payment effective from the date from which the new tobacco duty took effect, viz: 19th March last.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved to refer the question to a small committee which he named.

YIELD OVER-ESTIMATED.

The Municipal Commissioner thought the amount of Rs. 12 lacs expected from the increased tobacco duty was an over-estimate. The revenue from tobacco duty never exceeded Rs. 4 lacs when the duty was 7-1/2 per cent. Besides, Government had considered this as provincial duty and not municipal duty, and they handed over the duty to the Bombay Municipality as a matter of favour. They had, however, to accept the conditional gift with thanks.

In regard to the proposal of the Government asking the Municipality to increase 1 per cent general tax, the Commissioner reminded the House that their representatives had already committed themselves on this point and it was for the Committee to consider it seriously. He, however, struck a note of warning that it would not be within law to utilise surplus cash balance for this purpose.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee urged the House to hasten with the amalgamation of the Improvement Trust with the Bombay Municipality.

GOVT. ACTION CRITICISED.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh regretted the way in which Government had treated the Bombay Municipality on many questions like entertainment tax and petrol tax, etc., where they (Government) usurped the taxes, while the Municipality supplied the amenities of life and roads, etc. Dr. Deshmukh described the attitude of the Government as "dishonest." He congratulated the Municipal Commissioner for putting the case so fairly.

The proposition was then put to vote and carried.

TO END RELIGIOUS DISPUTES.

Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar then moved to refer the following proposition to Law and Procedure Committee:

"That with a view to preventing the possibilities of public disturbances occurring in the City on account of the location of places of religious worship of different communities in close proximity to one another, the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation are of opinion that whenever applications are received for the construction of buildings to be used for public worship, steps should be taken by him, with the assistance of the Commissioner of Police, to ascertain on lines similar to those adopted in connection with the construction of theatres and similar other places of public resort, whether the residents of the locality have any objections to raise to the location of such places in their midst and to give due consideration to the objections, if any, before disposing of such applications."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee and Mr. S. K. Nabiulla raised a point of order stating that the proposition was 'ultra vires' and 'submitted' that did not fall within the purview of the Municipal Act.

Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and Mr. J. B Boman-Behram thought that the proposition was in order.

MAYOR'S RULING.

The Mayor ruled the proposition in order saying that question had come before the Corporation very often in the past and might come in future. Instead of shirking the question, he thought, they should thresh it out through the Committee.

Mr. P. J. Murzban suggested to discuss the question in camera. The Mayor put the suggestion to vote but it was thrown out by a large majority.

Sir Vasantrao traced the history of communal troubles in Bombay since 1893 and said whenever there was trouble in Bombay, it was due to mosque or temple. They had much advance since 1893 but he regretted to say that the communal trouble still remained. He therefore urged the House to thresh out the question by sending it to the Committee.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram thought Sir Vasantrao should not have brought the resolution as it was not likely to conduce to the real peace of the city.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Laljee emphasised that whenever there was trouble in the city, it was created by outside influence.

FALSE RUMOURS.

Mr. M. N. Talpade and Dr. Deshmukh thought troubles generally arose by false rumours.

Mr. Shaikh Nabiulla doubted the efficiency of the proposition though he was very much for the preservation of peace in the city. He reminded the House that in the interests of peace, he once nearly lost his life, though three of his colleagues on peace errand actually lost their lives. He thought civil guards were the best medium for preservation of peace.

The proposition was carried by a large majority.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

STRIKE IN MADRAS MATCH FACTORY

MADRAS, May 4.

About 700 workmen employed in the Western India Match Factory, Tiruvothiyur, struck work this morning.

TURF "LIBEL" CASE

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The case of alleged defamation against Mr. A. Geddes, Chairman of the Western Indian Turf Club, has been postponed to May 10, by Mr. Oxar Brown, Suecial Magistrate, Mazagaon as the complainant, Mr. Fardoonji, has not served the summons on Mr. Geddes as yet.

A PLANTED REVOLVER

Serang Acquitted

RANGOON, May 4.

Mahomed Sultan, a serang of the Henderson liner "Kemmendine," who was arrested on February 11 for being in possession of a loaded five-chambered revolver with five catridges on a public thoroughfare shortly after the Governor's departure after the opening of the Legislative Council and who was charged under the Arms Act, was acquitted by the Eastern sub-divisional magistrate, who classified the case as false.

The prosecution story was that the revolver was discovered tucked up at the waist of the accused in the presence of witnesses but accused denied possession of it, saying that it had been planted on him and his arrest made through the machinations of an enemy of his who recently lost a contract for supplying seamen to the Henderson liners.

The Magistrate remarked that the procedure which sub-inspector Bahaduri adopted to arrest the accused was against the common course of human conduct and that led him to doubt the prosecution evidence and to look upon it with suspicion.

Sir Oscar de Glanville defended the accused.—A.P.

UNAUTHORISED LOTTERY

BOMBAY, Thursday.

A Gujerati Drama, entitled "Mavana Rang", which was to have been staged by the Laxmikant Natak Samaj in the Victoria Theatre, Bombay, on the night of April 28, was stopped by the Entertainment Officer on the ground that an unauthorised lottery was to be drawn during the performance.

The sequel to this incident was an application made to-day by Inspector chrekar, of the Bombay C.I.D., before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, for the issue of summonses against Laxmichand Mahadevbhai, the contractor of the dramatic performance, under Section 294-A for giving publication to an unauthorised lottery.

The accused, it was stated, advertised in the local papers that a lottery of the tickets would be drawn during the performance and prizes, including gold and pearl necklaces, bangles and time-pieces, would be given away to lucky winners.

Inspector Achrekar also applied for summons against the advertisement manager of the Hindustan-Praja Mitra, the printer and publisher of the "Bombay Samachar," who published advertisements of the lottery in the issues of their respective papers on April 26, 27, and 28 and against the proprietor of the Achut Printing Press, Kalbadevi, for printing leaflets about the lottery.

The magistrate ordered the issue of summonses against Mr. Parekh, the contractor, the advertisement manager of the Hindustan-Praja Mitra the printer and publisher of the Bombay Smachar" and the proprietor of the Achut Press to answer a charge of giving publication to an unauthorised lottery.

JAPANESE DUMPING IN INDIA

Millowners' Cry For Drastic Measures

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Bombay millowners are considerably perturbed by Japanese dumping of piece-goods in the Indian market. Huge stocks of cloth, made in Japan, are reported to have been imported by upcountry markets at rates which defy competition.

The millowners find no way out of the difficulty.

A prominent millowner of Bombay, interviewed by a representative of the "Bombay Chronicle," stated Japan was now in a much stronger position than ever before, to dump her cloth on the Indian market. According to him she bought large stocks of American cotton before going off the gold standard.

He could not say how much Japan had remitted to other countries before she put an embargo on the export of gold, but there was no doubt that the opportunity had been availed of by her cotton magnates to prepare the way for the present dumping. The abandonment of the gold standard had had thus proved most helpful to Japan.

"What is the remedy that you suggest?" inquired our representative.

The millowner observed that the Government should take drastic measures on the lines similar to these adopted in Britain to prevent abnormal importations.

Fatal Assault By Pathans

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Altaf Hussein Hafiz Ali, a panshop keeper at New Nagpada who was the victim of a brutal attack of two young pathans last night, succumbed to his injuries this morning at the J. J. Hospital.

Mohamed Jahmal Shah Jemal and Abdul Azeez Munshi Abdul Hakim, the suspects are in police custody.

An inquest will be held over the body by the Coroner on Friday.

Sewing & Handicrafts Exhibition

"In connection with the Urdu Lady Teachers' Conference, an Exhibition of Sewing and Handicrafts will be held in the premises of H. H. the Aga Khan's Central Free School at Sandhurst Road, and will be open for women on 6th and 7th inst., and for men on the 8th inst., from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (B. T.)."

DIPLOMA IN ARCHITECTURE

Successful Candidates

The following candidates have passed the Diploma Examination in Architecture. The names are in order of merit:—

Dattatraya Raghunath Choydhari; Shripad Hari Bhide; John Mervyn Jayawardana; Nath Prasad Vishwa; Khurshed Adeshir Patell; Mohammad Hashmat Raza; Govindrao Gajanan Desai; Sadashive Ganpat Fatterpaker; Trimbak Rajeshwar Bhide; Dattatraya Gangadhar Karanjgavkar; Govind Mahadeo Bodas; Ganesh Shanker Gupte; Vithal Hari Karandikar; Ramchandra Venkatrao Magdal; Vitral Narayan Mayenkar and Boman Bejonji Alibless.

Diploma Exam. In Drawing And Painting

Hari Ganu Gondhalji; Balkrishna Ganesh Godbole; Miss Angela Trindade; Jivaji Bhimaji Dikshit; Vasant Anantrao Mali and Govind Madhav Solegaonkar.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

May 5th.

Tasmania Maru, Huela, Okha.
Naldera, Harrison, London.
President Hayes, Jones, New York.
Narenga, Cotter, Moulmain.

DEPARTURE.

May 6th.

President Hayes, Jones, New York.

LOADING

May 55.

Steamer Tasmania Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Rawalpindi for London

S.S. Tasmania Maru.—The O. S. K steamer Tasmania Maru arrived in harbour yesterday from Okha with ballast.

S.S. Narenga.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Narenga arrived in harbour yesterday from Moulmein with a general cargo.

S.S. Present Hayes.—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer President Hayes arrives in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will to-day for New York.

POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY
THE CAPITOL
Bombay's Leading Talkie-House
LAST NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
THE ONE AND ONLY
GRETA GARBO
magnificently thrilling, in the David Graham Phillips Classic
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WITH THE NEW IDOL
CLARK GABLE
TO-MORROW
JOHN GILBERT with EL BRENDEL LOIS MORAN In "WEST OF BROADWAY"

A WARNING TO MODERN HUSBANDS !
MUST A WIFE SUFFER BECAUSE OF HER HUSBAND'S FAILURES? DOES LOVE IMPLY SACRIFICE, PRIVATION, SELF-EFFACEMENT, LOVE VERSUS LUXURY! HUSBAND VERSUS ADMIRER! WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THE RICH GO "BROKE"?
SEE
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Book your seats in advance.

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241, Merewether Road.
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A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION of
Rare and Valuable INDIAN PAINTINGS of MOGHAL EMPERORS and EMPRESS of large size bronze wall plaques, especially Court of Afrasiah, Fire Temple of King Lahrasp, Chaugan game by Siawaosh and Sohrab etc., Battle field between Rustom on the side of Iran and Khaka Chin on the other side. Rustom bringing down the King and the Elephant by noose very forcibly, Rama at Ayodhiya and Lord Krishna.
A BIG COLLECTION of
TIBETAN ARTICLES.
Also a unique collection of old China, Arms and Armour, old carved wood furniture including sandle wood cabinets, silver ware and a very unique Kutub Minar woven on silk carpet with beautiful frame and one very old and big carpet of Shah Abbas period etc., etc.
Many of these from the collections of the late Mr. Stephen and other famed collectors.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
KAMINIA SNOW
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The Nature's best preparation for skin. Its use imparts—admirable loveliness, graceful complexion, soft velvety and spots-free snow-white skin. It renders a blooming and bright appearance and its delicate perfume is another attraction to use. Try a pot to-day
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LAST DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
A REAL MUSICAL COMEDY
LOVE IN THE ROUGH
WITH
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
DOROTHY JORDAN
SIX—SONG HITS—SIX
TO-MORROW
A DOUBLE ATTRACTION.
PERSONAL APPEARANCE OF
PROF. MENTIS
THE WORLD FAMOUS
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TELLS THE PAST, PRESENT AND FUTURE
Come and ask him any question:
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The ultra smart romance of a vaz-ond aristocrat!
He never took things seriously; spent money like a Croesus—on delicacy took the loser lightly till he lost his heart to the one girl he determined he'd never marry.
More unusual than a trip to Mars; more intriguing than a continental flirtation; more audacious than an eyebrow's arch. Here is high comedy full in the grand manner.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1932

SANKEY'S LABOUR LOST

The full text of the letter, in which Lord Sankey advocates the use of the "Big Stick" since other methods of placating Indians have failed, is now to hand. It is a great misfortune that the man who presided over the weary and inordinately lengthy proceedings of the Round Table Conference in London has not as yet grasped the real significance of the Indian situation. He knows quite well that the real party that matters, as far as Indian politics are concerned, is the Congress and that any scheme which fails to satisfy the Congress will fail to satisfy the country. The Lord Chancellor admits that there was a formidable obstacle to the "complete success" of the first Round Table Conference owing to the absence of the Congress party, which he calls the fourth wheel. If he knew Indian conditions better, he would have had to admit, however reluctantly, that there is only one party in India as far as complete self-government is concerned and that all Indians are unanimous on the point. The difference lies only in the methods. Even the Moderates would like to have full self-government immediately. It was because the British Government were fully conscious that any scheme produced by the Round Table Conference would be without the country's sanction if the Congress were not a party to it, that Lord Irwin reversed his policy of repression and invited the Mahatma to attend the second session.

THE REAL OBSTACLE.

Lord Sankey agrees that, at the time of the second Conference, the British Government had many preoccupations and that Indian delegates were "tempted to suspect that the British Government had ceased to be interested in Indian affairs," perhaps as a result of the accession of Tories to power with a huge majority. But there were other obstacles also. The Princes had suddenly begun to have doubts about the utility of a federation, some of them being definitely hostile. They made common cause with the communalists, with whom the Conference was packed and together they brought forward all kinds of difficulties in the way of the success of the Conference. But the most important thing which militated against success was the attitude of the British Government themselves, and Lord Sankey is altogether wrong in blaming the Mahatma for his inability to compromise on essential points. He says that as a "Congress agent" he was bound by its instructions and had no power to compromise.

THE MAHATMA'S MANDATE.

It was at the express desire of the Mahatma that the Congress gave him a definite mandate not to compromise on matters of principle. It was foolish to expect the sole Congress representative to betray the trust reposed in him and go beyond his mandate. On non-essential matters the Mahatma was only too willing to compromise, but on questions of vital principle he was adamant, and rightly so. Lord Sankey misrepresents matters when he accuses the Mahatma of refusal to "give and take in negotiation," the rigidly 'non possumus' attitude which he adopted, and the extravagant claims which he advanced." The least that we can say of these accusations is that they are grotesquely inaccurate.

HYPOCRITICAL.

Lord Sankey protests too much on behalf of his Government when he says that their policy does not differ from that of the Labour Cabinet. We are little concerned with their intentions. The country will judge them by what they have done and not by what they promised. Judged by that standard both have failed to give effect to their promises, and it is little wonder there is chronic distrust in the minds of Indians about British politicians generally. His argument for the "Big Stick" is unimpressive and hypocritical, coming from a man who poses as an apostle of conciliation. He pleads that "revolutionary violence has forced the Government to meet it with adequate weapons," a facile argument which is always brought forward by authority all over the world when it has to rely more on force than on reason and argument. Lord Sankey asks Indians to wait "meanwhile", since it is going to be very brief. It is unfortunate that even a Liberal Lord Chancellor of England has to fall back on such arguments as weapons of repression. But it is not Indians alone who suspect the intentions of the present Cabinet. Mr. H. N. Brailsford says the Government have by their acts unsaid their speeches and negatived Lord Sankey's drafts. There is not a single person who believes, he says, that in the "present condition, there is a single-minded will to confer the substance of self-government on India."

OUT OF DATE.

Lord Sankey may be drafting his Bill giving a federal constitution, but it is already out of date in view of the rapidly changing Indian scene. And the reasons are obvious; federation is as dead as Queen Anne, and there is no way out of the present position except by some more simple and straightforward scheme for giving India what is obviously hers. Mr. Brailsford asks Lord Sankey why he or anyone else should resent the Congress claim to be consulted, for it has a far better claim to speak for the mute masses of India than any Viceroy or his Home Member, and it is time that the British Government recognised facts. If Lord Sankey is really anxious to give India a constitution which has the "substance of self-government," he must induce his colleagues in the Cabinet to make a radical change in their policy. Otherwise his labour in drafting the scheme will be wholly lost.

What Is Behind It?

On Wednesday the Punjab Legislative Council considered the Punjab Protection against Molestation Bill, known as the Anti-Picketing Bill, as reported by the Select Committee. The measure is not an official one and was introduced by a private member, who will no doubt be able to get it through the Council with the help of official members. It is stated that the Bill is of a most objectionable nature and no amount of amendments can remove its worst features. It has either to be wholly recast or rejected.

It is strange that a measure of such importance and so reactionary a character should have been introduced by a private member and not by the Government. The measure is intended to put permanently on the statute book the Ordinance which deals with picketing. It is not yet known whether the Government of India intend to inflict on this country another long spell of the present Ordinances, and even the Secretary of State has not given out his real intentions in this regard. But from the way he has offered to make peace with Gandhiji, it does appear as if he does not wish to prolong the present Ordinances. At any rate such a Bill should not be allowed to be brought forward by a private member, even though he may be helped by official members, in seeing it through the Council.

Are we to understand that there have been subterranean influences or inspiration at work in this matter? We have to remember that the Ordinances were promulgated for the whole country, as a special measure to meet special circumstances, and are never likely to disfigure the statute book permanently. If the Government of the Punjab think that such a measure is essential to protect the interests of importers of foreign piecegoods then they should come forward with their own Bill, instead of allowing a private member to do what they have not the courage to do themselves. The Bill was ruled out of order by the President, as it was revealed that "signatures of the members of the Select Committee had been taken on blank papers", but such legislative proposals are a flank attack on Swadeshi propaganda, as in ordinary times picketing is perfectly legal. It is difficult to understand the object of the protagonist of this most obnoxious and sinister measure, and the public would like to know what is behind this new move.

WHO IS FINANCING IT?

Sir Samuel Hoare described as "unscrupulous propaganda" the criticisms passed from time to time by some British and other non-Indian friends of India on the repression in this country. But he is not likely to say the same thing about another kind of propaganda carried on against India and with Indian money. We have often heard of a very extensive publicity propaganda carried on in Bengal vilifying the Indian National cause but have not yet got detailed information about it. The "Amrita Bazar Patrika" throws some light on a mysterious body which styles itself "The Bengal Publicity Board" and which is issuing leaflets and pamphlets in tens of thousands. Many of the pamphlets, it is said, are being distributed among the public by the agency of the Police and many others are being sent to schools where the teachers are asked to explain them to the boys. They are printed at the B. G. (Bengal Government?) Press and published by the Bengal Publicity Board. One of the pamphlets, says the "Patrika", "seeks to make out that the Hindu and the Moslem rule in India before this country passed into the hands of the British was 'an unmitigated evil' and that 'nobody's life or property and no woman's honour was safe.'" Such vilification of pre-British India can only condemn those who attempt it. More extraordinary is another pamphlet which, according to our contemporary, 'seeks to make out that India should buy British goods to the fullest of her capacity, to increase the purchasing capacity of Britain so that India's exports to Britain may increase, bringing more money to the country.' Such a tortuous plea for buying British goods will hardly deceive any thinking Indian but it is a pity that puerile propaganda of this type should be carried on a reckless scale at India's expense. The public are entitled to know who precisely is financing this propaganda.

COMMUNALISM AND AUTOMOBILISM

The effort made by the European members of the Automobile Association of Bengal to limit the number of Indian members on the executive committee of the Association was defeated after much discussion and plain speaking. Of the total membership of 4,500 some 1,300 are Indians and it was seriously proposed that out of 12 members of the Committee only three should be Indians. The motion was rightly rejected, by its being postponed 'sine die.' It is amazing that even in such matters the Calcutta Europeans should be so clannish and narrow-minded that they cannot tolerate the presence of Indians, though they have no objection to their money. In Bombay a similar state of things obtains, and only a few months ago some Indian members were complaining that most of the money was being wasted on keeping a highly paid staff, and on employing people who were wholly unnecessary. The agitation has been going on in Calcutta for some time past, and we are not sorry that the attempt of these European communalist has failed dismally.

"SIGNED, SEALED AND SETTLED"

De Valera's Government Sure Of Success On Oath Issue

(From Our Correspondent).

DUBLIN, April 22.

The latest messages regarding the progress of the Irish Oath Bill indicate that the De Valera Government have a sure majority of ten in the Dail in getting it through. Our Dublin correspondent forecasted with remarkable accuracy that they would have this majority, in his letter surveying the situation as it existed a fortnight ago.

The De Valera Government's firm stand on the question of removal of the Oath has brought them more supporters. This has caused a real disillusionment amongst the supporters of the British claim. It is realised in Fleet Street now that so far as the Free State is concerned the Oath decision is signed, sealed and settled. The attitude taken up by the Irish people is: "No matter what anybody may say, this is purely a domestic matter. We will not brook interference from outside. We say it does not interfere with the Treaty. We cannot help what anyone else says or thinks, and so the Oath is going."

The new Government has drafted a new Bill,—a very brief Bill not exceeding, I should say, 200 words called "Constitution Amendment Bill" to abolish the Oath which will be introduced in the Dail on next Wednesday. As the Labour members are in favour of the Bill, it is certain to pass with a majority of at least ten. As soon as the Oath is removed and the Land Annuities question is settled, I understand Mr. De Valera will declare for a General Election, asking the nation to give him a mandate for an Independent Irish Republic. The President declared that his present limited mandate gave him authority to remove the Oath.

NO CHANCE FOR COSGRAVE.

He will subsequently want more power—power to "remove" the last semblance of British rule from the Free State. Consequently, the Fianna Fail's stand in the present political pourparlers with Whitehall has increased the party's stock enormously, and if Cosgrave allows the British Government to carry an impression that he will ascend to power at the next General Election, it may be safely said that he is throwing dust in their eyes.

LABOUR LEADER'S VIEW.

Apart from the secure position of the Government, there is a genuine feeling of sympathy with the Irish nation all over the world. Mr. William Norton, leader of the Irish Labour Party, admitted this fact last week. He said that while passing through London he explained to the British Labour leaders the position of Ireland from the Irish point of view so that "they might understand the true nature of the Free State's case, as I feel that the Irish position has been seriously misrepresented in the British Press." Mr. Norton continued, "with one or two notable exceptions, the attitude of the British Press has been hostile, reactionary and largely uninformed."

CONTINENTAL SYMPATHY.

When questioned as to the feeling in other countries, the Irish Labour leader said that while in Vienna he gave an interview to an influential newspaper. To his surprise the interview was published on the main news page "because Continental people are taking the keenest interest in our position here and there exists a considerable amount of sympathy for Ireland, especially among the working classes."

NOT A PENNY TO BE PAID.

Scenes of intense excitement were witnessed in Ennis on Sunday last when Mr. De Valera, speaking for the first time in public since his election, addressed a big meeting on the present situation. In a speech which dealt with all the major issues of the moment, the Irish President said of the Oath that it "is a purely domestic matter in which we cannot tolerate any outside interference." Of the Annuities he said: "There is no liability whatever to pay a penny of them to Great Britain" and not a pound of the Annuities would leave the Free State until Great Britain proved beyond question that she had a right to them, "which we are convinced she never can."

DUBLIN WILL KEEP THE MONEY.

The President warned the farmers not to be misled by misrepresentations of the opponents of Finna Fail. The retention of the Land Annuities in the country did not imply that they were not to be paid to the State. The Government, he said, would continue to collect the annuities and the farmers must continue to pay them. To the President's visit to Ennis, international interest was attached.

For about five minutes Mr. De Valera was unable to speak, hats being waved and flags hoisted, while the crowd cheered. In a speech which was emphatic in its language the President said that in spite of all the attempts to explain away the results of the election, the people of Ireland have emphatically declared their will to abolish the Oath of Allegiance to the British Crown as the first step in a new march to the independence and unity of the nation.

NO QUARREL WITH BRITAIN.

The President further continued: "The suggestion has been made that the decision to abolish the Oath is a gratuitous attempt to pick up a quarrel with Great Britain. I deny that. Is it any affair

(Continued on next page.)

Notes of the Day

Russia and The Far East.

The danger of the Far Eastern position was made evident by the Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet army there in his May Day oration at Khabarovsk. Russia has suffered long from the depredations of other countries, and she has become, perhaps unnecessarily, unduly nervous. It is difficult to say whether Japan has any evil designs on Soviet territory, but it is possible a small incident may be magnified and may become a 'casus belli'. Some time ago Reuter gave us some hair-raising news about the march of a Red Army against some towns, and the rush of a British man-of-war to the danger spot. Since then we have heard absolutely nothing of the terrible doings of the Red Army, and evidently the veracious Reuter has completely forgotten its very existence. Japan has great ambitions and she is being supported both by Great Britain and France. It is rather curious that, while the Soviet orators give frank expression to their fears, Japan is calmly pursuing her policy of the complete conquest of Manchuria, which now belongs to her practically and which she will never give up, except at the point of the sword.

India's Defence.

The brasshats in Simla are hastening slowly with their Indianisation scheme. Eight units are being Indianised and the process of translating eight more will be taken in hand shortly. At this rate the complete Indianisation ought to take several centuries But what is most objectionable in this scheme is segregating Indians into particular units instead of rapidly Indianising the whole army. This scheme was hotly discussed and condemned by the public, but the military machine is not only slow but perverse. It has often been said by our "friends" in England that, unless India is able to defend herself, there can be no question of self-government. But the process of Indianisation is so slow that some doubt is cast on the 'bona fides' of the authorities even by responsible persons. If self-defence and self-government are to be carried on simultaneously, then Indians will have to bid good-bye to all hope. We ourselves do not believe that self-defence must come first before the administration is entrusted to Indian hands. Other countries in similar conditions have defended themselves against their enemies and India, apart from her own resources, will have as much right, in any arrangements she enters into with Britain, to protection as the Self-Governing Dominions.

Eloquent Figures.

The figures quoted by Pundit Malaviya about arrests, lathi charges and other features of the Ordinance Rule should give responsible people both in India and in England furiously to think. Says the Pundit in his public statement: "Up to April 20, according to the reports published, 66,446 persons, among whom are 5,325 women and many children, were arrested and imprisoned. To this has to be added the arrests made in the last ten days and the many arrests made in the far off interior of villages. The Congress estimate is 80,000 persons arrested, leaving aside the arrests in the last ten days. According to press reports firing has been resorted to in 29 cases and lathi charges on unarmed crowds at 325 places". We are curious to know what the Government have to say about these figures.

An Appropriate Memorial.

The State of Mysore may be congratulated on the prospect of a full-fledged Technological Institute being opened in the State in the near future. About 20 lakhs of rupees were collected in the State to put up a public memorial in connection with the silver jubilee of the Maharaja's rule in 1927 and the question of the form of the memorial was referred to a representative committee. That committee is now understood to have decided that the memorial should take the form of a Technological Institute. It is a wise decision and a most welcome one too at a time when financial depression has arrested the progress of education nearly all over the country. The need for a Technological Institute in our own Province is much greater and has been recognised by the Government and the public alike. But any such Institute is at present not even in sight.

HAIL AS BIG AS FOOTBALL

Tornado Havoc In Bengal

SEVERAL KILLED AND MANY INJURED

FARIDPUR, May 5.

Seven members of a family of eleven were killed by lightning, when they came out to have a look at hail as big as a football which fell on the courtyard of a cultivator during a tornado which burst over Hajiganj, an important business centre of the District. Four others are lying in a precarious condition. A number of villagers were injured, and several cattle were killed as a result of the tornado which also razed to the ground huts, blew off thatched houses, and damaged standing crops.

Reports of tornado havoc have also been received from different centres of Bengal and Assam causing extensive damage. Ten to 15 deaths are reported from Khulna villages, where many persons are missing. About a hundred, it is reported have been injured and many houses demolished.—A. P.

West Khandesh Bhil Conference

JALGAON, May 5.
(BY MAIL.)

The second session of the Bhil conference was held on April 26 last in West Kandesh under the Presidentship of Mr. Bahare Pleader of Nandurbar. The conference was attended by a large number of Bhils for whose uplift it was held. Several resolutions dealing with the economic development of the Bhils and their education wese passed.

Bhils are a backward and uneducated community who compose nearly one-third the population of Kandesh. Efforts are being made to free them from the habit of drink and to give them education.—A. P.

Tipsy-Cake

In England they have started a National Safety Congress. In India we have only got a National Congress. We have thought ourselves for the last four months that a National Safety Congress is insistently needed.

* * *

We have been inundated with enquiries for the address of Professor Raza who succeeded in bringing out that nasty looking insect from a boy's stomach. One might suppose that there are numbers of people harbouring creatures of this kind in their insides. However, the Professor lives in Kalbadevi near Picket Road and his is our last answer to all enquiries.

* * *

The British Film producers are again on the war-path. One would suppose that film fans were under a sort of patriotic obligation to see bad films when they can see good ones. When the British producers establish a reputation for consistent production of good films the business will come to them without the meretricious aid of forced quotas.

* * *

It appears that only five per cent of the films shown in the Dominions are British and only one per cent in India. Of course, the last figure does not include Indian films which cease to be British when the incompetent British producer is bleating about his grievance that nobody wants to see his boring pictures.

* * *

However, there is hope for the British producer. The Government is going to take steps to force his productions on the Negroes in the West Indies, who have to do what they are told and take what's given to them. There will probably be a few riots, but that's a minor consideration. The Empire must live.

* * *

The episcopal enquiry into the dispute between the Indian-born vicar and his parishioners in Lancashire has resulted in the finding that he has been guilty of provocative conduct towards the parishioners. But there is not "the slightest stain on his character as a Christian moral man." But he was Indian-born and probably that provoked them.

* * *

It is interesting to learn, though that you can be provocative and still remain a Christian without a blemish. That accounts for a good deal that we see around us.

* * *

English as she is wrote—in Dalal Street:—

"In these circumstances, whatever the pact to which the Indian Delegation might be party at Ottawa, when the agreements are to be worked it would be found that natural laws of economics override the schemes of men and mice."

* * *

And another example from Bori Bunder:—

"There is also that delightful delicacy, the mango, which at this time adorns our tables, and presently the fingers, noses, ears, and mouths of the diners sitting thereat."

* * *

'Finally, writes Sir Arthur Salter, "the world must decide whether it really wants international trade, with the enrichment of its far-gathered wealth, or an impoverishing self-efficiency." India, like other countries, has to decide that issue."—"Times of India."

No. It will be decided for her—in the negative—at Ottawa.

* * *

We rejoice to learn that Mr. Bakhale, of the Indian Franchise Committee, who was laid up at Simla with a nervous breakdown after the Committee's sittings ended has now completely recovered.

* * *

It would require a man of iron nerve to stand the strain of loyalty to Mr. Chintamani in such a business over a prolonged period. But poor Mr. Bakhale stood it to the last.

* * *

Another "impressive loyalty meeting" was held on April 29th at Tadas in Shiggon Taluka, writes "a correspondent" in the "Times of India." Mr. Hartshorne, the Collector, distributed census certificates for good work during the last census and Mrs. Hartshorne distributed "khans and topies" to the school children, after which speeches were made condemning the Civil Disobedience movement and everybody who had been impressed into attending the movement went home still more impressed. Really awfully impressive!

* * *

From to-day's Post-Bag:—

"I request you to be good enough to let me know whether you can publish the photograph of mine.

"An appreciation of my talents is herewith appended, which I request you to publish in the same issue as the photograph."

But we don't feel that we are good enough!

SIR SAMUEL COMPLACENT

Secretary Of State Who Is Gramophone Of Officialdom And Deaf To World Opinion

(By B. G. HORNIMAN).

Sir Samuel Hoare, His Majesty's Secretary of State for India, has, I should think, established a record for recklessness of statement as a responsible minister in Parliament. He seems to think that any report regarding facts or view put before him by the officials must be accepted as sacrosanct and passes it on to Parliament and thence to the public with a pontifical endorsement as though there were nothing more to be said.

In a long experience I can remember no Indian Secretary of State who became the constituted gramophone of officialdom to the same extent. One must go back forty years to the days of Lord George Hamilton to find anything to approach Sir Samuel's consummate satisfaction with everything that is put into his hands by the permanent officials in Whitehall, whether it emanates direct from them or is passed on from India.

DEVOID OF DISCRIMINATION

Hamilton was an extraordinarily weak man, who got mixed up in a scandal about holding shares in companies which held Government contracts. He and his brothers were known as the "Hungry Hamiltons." He always held a brief for the bureaucracy but even he displayed some small sense of discrimination. Sir Samuel Hoare seems to have none. He began his career with a pompous message to the Indian people which read like an usurpation of the prerogatives of the Crown. His first important pronouncement in the House of Commons was such a distortion of the real facts of the situation in India that it became a laughing-stock throughout the country.

In the series of speeches he has made since, he has refused to accept and almost refused to listen to any charge of maladministration or excesses on the part of the officials and the police in India. With one solitary exception, he refuses to enquire or investigate. He has the official version and that is enough for him. The official version cannot be wrong. He talks about enquiry, when what he really means is a mere request for an explanation from Simla or Delhi. And the explanation, of course, completely satisfies him.

THE PATON CASE

The solitary exception only stands out in glaring contrast to prove the rule of Hoare's general practice of refusing to listen to criticism or to heed charges or exposures of wrong-doing on the part of the police or subordinate officials. The facts of the Paton case were too patent to be ignored. They were put before the Secretary of State, personally, without official intervention by a personal acquaintance, whose representation of the case could not be treated with indifference. And to do Sir Samuel Hoare justice he handsomely apologised for an outrage that cast a grave reflection on the Madras Administration.

But the extraordinary thing is that the proved fact of such a glaring abuse of powers in one instance has not suggested to the mind of Sir Samuel Hoare, as it should have done to any normally constituted human reasoning machine, that if such a deplorable incident is possible in one case, it is not only possible but extremely probable that similar abuses of power on the part of the subordinate police are likely to be of more general occurrence. But Sir Samuel Hoare, sits quiet and supinely submits to the affront to his own capacity, judgment and prestige involved in the Madras Government's persistent refusal to accept the version of the facts, which he himself has publicly accepted and apologised for. And he continues to regard any and every sort of severe criticism of his own policy or charges against officials in India as "unscrupulous propaganda" which is not to be paid the respect of proper investigation but to be treated with contempt, as if it were of no account at all.

WORLD OPINION

The fact that British policy and measures in India are rousing wide-spread disapproval, condemnation and indignation in foreign countries is nothing to Sir Samuel Hoare. It makes him angry to think that world opinion is being mobilised against his regime of repression, just as the Spanish Government used to get angry over the condemnation of its methods of dealing with discontent in Cuba and the Philippines, just as the German authorities during the war merely became infuriated over the charges of "frightfulness" that were brought against them.

Both Spain and Germany have paid a heavy price for their contemptuous disregard of world opinion. But Sir Samuel Hoare remains supremely contemptuous of world opinion and even of the opinion in his own country of responsible and moderate-minded publicists, which is steadily growing both in the strength of its condemnation of and antagonism to the Hoare policy and in the number of influential public bodies and individuals who hold it.

Sir Samuel Hoare will soon have to realise that no Minister, however great the majority behind him can stand for long against such a swelling tide of accusation. Sooner or later, and almost certainly sooner, it will overwhelm him in an irresistible flood.

PURDAH ENQUIRY

Hitherto, however, it has been impossible to shake him out of his mood of supreme complacency and he remains absolutely reckless in his charges of bad faith against everybody who dares to raise a voice in protest against happenings in India, to which he has given the Hall-Mark of his approval.

He has enquired most carefully, he says, into the charges of abuse of the Emergency Powers and the conduct of the police and "he has satisfied himself that the powers are "sensibly administered." Where has he enquired? How has he enquired? When has he enquired? Nobody knows. The fact is that he has not enquired at all in the proper sense of the term. He has asked for explanations and he has received them and, of course, from the official point of view, they are entirely satisfactory.

And so he proceeds, on his part, to hurl unsubstantiated charges wholesale at responsible and respected people who have made charges against his policy, his measures and his administration. Professor Privat, a man of unimpeachable honour, the Friends of India Society, composed of men and women whose views are entitled to respect,—these and others are disposed of as mere mongers of unscrupulous propaganda. Could anything be more outdageous?

CONTEMPT OF COURT

The extreme of recklessness and inaccuracy as well as of impropriety is reached when Sir Samuel Hoare charges counsel and accused in the Meerut Conspiracy trial of being responsible for the inordinate length of this trial by "obstructive tactics." If this statement had been made by anyone in India he could have been hauled up for contempt of court. The charge, to those who have followed the case and know the facts, is as untrue as it is cruel. But Sir Samuel Hoare, probably supremely ignorant of the history of this miserable affair, which reflects no credit on those responsible for the trial, from his privileged position in Parliament has no hesitation in making this utterly untenable charge against men who are fighting for their liberty and have been three years in jail, for the greated part of which time the Crown Prosecutor has been making speeches and calling evidence.

From whom did Sir Samuel Hoare get his instructions? The Judge in the case has promptly repudiated the notion that he supplied any information of the kind to the Government. It is not to be supposed that any judge would be guilty of such a grave dereliction of impartiality. As usual Sir Samuel Hoare has simply accepted a version put into his hands by executive officials. But what is to be said of a responsible Minister, who from his seat in Parliament makes a reckless and prejudicial charge of this kind against accused persons in a case that is "sub judice?" That he is unfit for the responsibilities of his high office, is the only conclusion.

ANTI-PICKETING BILL RULED OUT OF ORDER

Hush Hush Methods In Select Committee

MEMBERS SIGN ON BLANK PAPER

LAHORE, May 5.

The non-official Picketing and Molestation Bill which proposed to penalise all forms of picketing and loitering was ruled out of order by the President to-day, in the Punjab Legislative Council. The author of the Bill Mr. Faizmohd introduced the report of the Select Committee which was characterised as illegal by Mr. Mohanlal, on the ground that not only the Bill had not been signed by the Committee Members, but its contents were incorrect.

Mr. Sale, the Legal Rembrancer who acted as the Secretary of the Select Committee admitted that signatures of the Members of the Select Committee were obtained on blank papers.

The President said that the Report was not properly signed and therefore ruled it out of order.

A fresh Bill will have to be introduced.

C. D. CONVICTIONS.

At question time, replying to a question of Mr. Jotiprasad, Sir Henry Craik said that the number of persons convicted so far in the Province in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement since January 1 was 1,133. Of these, twenty were placed in "A" class and 24 in "B" class. The number of ladies convicted for Civil Disobedience was 87, of whom 18 were placed in "A" class, 30 in "B" and 51 in "C" class.—A. P.

SALLIES AND REPARTEES IN DAIL

Oath Bill Passes Committee Stage

LONDON, May 4.

The Dail in the Committee Stage, abolished the Oath of Allegiance by 77 votes to 67.

An Opposition amendment to the Oath of Allegiance Removal Bill, designed to retain the oath but render it optional for members to take it was rejected in the Committee Stage of the Bill by 76 votes to 53, the Labourites against supporting the Fianna Fail party.

Mr. De Valera had proposed to sit late to-night in order to complete the remaining stages but he showed himself to be in an accommodating mood when the Opposition Leader, Mr. Cosgrave, protested.

TAUNTS

The latter taunted the Government with showing indecent haste, and asked why they were in such a hurry, reminding them that there was no election immediately looming ahead.

Mr. De Valera countered the statement by declaring that much time had already been wasted by the Opposition repeating the same arguments but eventually after further good humoured exchanges with Mr. Cosgrave he agreed not to sit late and hold the next sitting on May 11.—Reuter

"SIGNED, SEALED AND SETTLED"

(Continued from previous page.)

of the British Government or the British people what conditions we require of members of our Parliament? That is a purely domestic matter in which we cannot tolerate any outside interference. We do not attempt to dictate the Oath to be taken by members of the British Parliament. It does not concern us in the slightest whether they take an oath or not. If we were so foolish as to interfere in such a matter, we have no doubts about the reply we should receive."

"They would tell us to mind our own business. We are eager to establish relations of real friendship with the British people; but they must be relations of complete equality. Great Britain has formally abjured the claim, that she so long unjustly made, to have any voice whatever in our domestic concerns. The fault will be ours if we ever submit to the revival of that claim. We have heard a great deal about the liberty we possess. Is liberty to be merely a name? Is it to be denied us the first moment we try to exercise it and to give ourselves what we want most —internal and domestic peace?"

APPEAL TO BRITISH STATESMEN.

"At this moment British statesmen have a great opportunity. All they need is the courage to be just and to abandon the insane ambition to dominate the Irish people. That ambition has been the curse of Great Britain and of this country for 750 years. So far as we are concerned, there can be no going back. To surrender to threats would be disastrous. We have nothing to fear if we stand loyally together for our rights. We are told that when the Oath is removed the old dilemma will remain. I do not believe that. I know the young men of Ireland, and I am certain that the principle of order which the Republican forces were willing to accept after the 'Cease Fire' order of 1923 will be accepted to-day."

BAIT WHICH FAILED TO CATCH.

The British view that the removal of the Oath would prejudice the possibilities of ultimate reunion with the Six Counties is, I learn, not taken seriously by the Free State Government, who regard Britain as primarily responsible for cutting apart a portion of the country. In the view of the Government, it was stated, Britain could end partition if she desired, but she preferred for her own ends to keep the country divided. The reference to unity by the British Government was, therefore, regarded as mere lip service. At the time of the Treaty, the bait was held out that acceptance of its provisions would be likely to result in unity with the North when actually, King George had, two days before, laid the foundation-stone for a new Six County House of Commons.

ROMEO AND JULIET IN KHETWADI

(Continued from page 1).

dar and she accompanied him. At the Dadar Railway Station, the accused purchased tickets for both and told her that they were going to Poona. Next morning they reached Surat and when questioned accused told her that from Surat they would go to Poona.

Continuing her evidence the girl stated that the accused hired a room in a hotel at Surat and they stayed there that night.

TREK IN BULLOCK CART.

Just at this time the accused came to know that Inspector Wagle of the C.I.D. was following them. Thereupon accused took her on a 12-hours' journey in a bullock cart by night. They spent the night in an open field. Next morning they reached the place of a friend of the accused. Inspector Wagle, however, traced them and put the accused under arrest.

Cross-examined by the defence counsel the girl denied having complained to anyone that she and her step-mother could not pull on together.

Counsel: You say that you were pestered with a number of letters by the accused. Did you inform your father or mother or any relatives that a strange man was sending you letters?

Witness:—No.

LOVE LETTERS.

She stated that in all the letters the accused expressed sentiments of love for her and she replied in similar strain. The secret correspondence between her and the accused lasted for nearly five to six months before they eloped.

Counsel: Did you know in the course of your acquaintance that the accused was a married man?—Yes. Accused wrote to me that he was a married man.

Counsel: You offered to stay with the accused's wife?—Yes.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

Cult Of Swadeshi— A World Phenomenon

EMULATE BRITAIN AND BUY ONLY HOME-MADE EVEN IF IT IS DEARER

Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai Opens Swadeshi Bazar At Royal Opera House And Appeals For Public Support

"The cult of Swadeshi is a world phenomenon. Mighty nations like Britain are carrying on a vigorous campaign to induce their people to buy their home made products. The days when economists taught us to buy the cheapest stuff are gone. The very people who taught us that doctrine now, buy their own products irrespective of the consideration of price. It is gratifying that the spirit of Swadeshi is growing rapidly in India. If every Indian makes it his religion to buy nothing but Swadeshi all our problems would be solved without much difficulty. I believe it will transform the whole country in five years."

AT OPERA HOUSE.

These remarks were made by Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, who opened a Swadeshi Bazar at the Royal Opera House on Thursday evening before a very large gathering. The bazar is organised by the Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee. It will continue till the 15th instant and will be open every day from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.

30 WEEKLY BAZARS.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha in requesting Mr. Desai to open the bazar gave a report of the activities of the Committee. He said although the Committee was named as Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee the bazar was open for all communities. They had so far held 30 weekly bazars at Marvadi Vidyalaya Hall and were all patronised by the public. He appealed to the public to continue their patronage and to support the bazar by making purchases.

NO UNFAIR COMPETITION.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai observed in his speech that the spirit of Swadeshi was universal and in India, thanks to the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi the stage when they needed speeches in support of Swadeshi had passed. The one problem before the nations of the world today was how to relieve unemployment and to feed the hungry mouths of their millions. In India the Swadeshi movement was founded to solve that problem. India did not want to exploit others by becoming rich. She was anxious to feed her hungry millions and to save them from starvation. That was the teaching of Gandhiji. The Swadeshi movement in India was more of a humanitarian nature than anything else. There was no unfair competition, or any malice against any other country.

EMULATE BRITAIN.

There was a time when we were taught in our colleges that it was economy to buy the cheapest articles irrespective of the country where it was manufactured. But the very people who taught us that doctrine have now revised their opinion and are carrying on a vigorous campaign to induce their countrymen to buy things made in their own country even if they were dearer than similar articles from foreign countries. India also must follow that method.

REVEALING FIGURES.

So long Indians were importing 64 crores of rupees worth of cloth every year. They imported 11 crores worth matches. The imports of an ordinary article like bangles amounted to three crores. They never realised the ruinous effect of that policy. India was a country self-sufficient in respect of every raw material, and there was no reason why she should not produce all her requirements at home. It was estimated that on an average raw material worth a rupee imported from India was sent back to this country in the shape of a finshed article and then Indians paid Rs. 11 for the same article. He asked if it was not a folly to allow that state of affairs to continue.

VOW OF SWADESHI.

Proceeding the speaker stressed the need of a radical change in the mentality of the people. He wanted them to learn to respect their own countrymen and to foster a brotherly feeling among them and to treat the poor people with respect. Indians were being treated shabbily by other people because they treated poorer classes in their own country with contempt. The speaker wanted every Indian to take a vow of Swadeshi and said that he believed that if they did it, all their problems would be easily solved.

"BUY NOTHING BUT SWADESHI."

Concluding the speaker added that in declaring the bazar open he was merely doing a formal duty. It was really for the public to lend their active support to the movement by resolving to buy nothing but Swadeshi in future.

The President then went round the exhibition. Among those who followed him were Dr. Cholthram Dr. and Mrs. Velkar, Dr. D. D. Satheye, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. Manu Subedar and others.

There was great rush of visitors throughout the evening.

Karachi Letters Burnt In Pillars

KARACHI, May 5.

Letters cleared from three street postboxes of Ranchod lines and Jodia Bazar have been partially burnt.—A. P.

STERLING-DOLLAR CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

(Special Service for "The Chronicle.")

T. T. ON LONDON.

	New York, May 5.
Previous Closing	3.67 1/8
To-day's Closing	3.67

T. T. ON NEW YORK.

	London, May 5.
Previous Closing	3.67 1/4
To-day's Opening	3.67 1/4
To-day's Closing	3.67

LATEST COTTON PRICES

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER SETTLEMENT.

New York, May 5.	
Previous Closing Rate	5.86
To-day's Opening Rate	5.83
Difference	—.05
To-day's Closing Rate	5.91
Difference	+.03
Broach Expectation.	
A./May	171
July/Aug.	178

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER SETTLEMENT.

Liverpool, May 5.	
Previous Closing Rate	4.22
To-day's Opening Rate	4.24
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	4.22
Difference	—.00

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 5.	
Silver Ready	16 11/16
Higher	1/16
Silver Forward	16 3/4
Higher	1/16
Market.—Steady.	

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, May 5			
Silver Ready	54	14	0
Silver Vaishakh	55	1	0
Gold Ready	28	1	0

SUBURBAN "DICTATORS" JAILED

The 28th "Dictator" of the Suburban District was sentenced by the Bandra Magistrate to six months' R. I, and fined Rs. 100/ or in default one month more another Congress also was sentenced to six months' R. I.

The 29th "Dictator" was awarded one year's R. I. and a fine of Rs. 200/ or in default two months more.

Both the ladies were placed in B. Class.

To day's Meeting In Women's Classes

The Mahila Seva Mandal of the Social Service League, Bombay, decided to open a Sewing and Cutting Class for women residing in Nagpada, Byculla and adjacent localities, so that especially purdha women should be able to take advantage of the facilities for industrial training which are afforded by the Mandal to women in Parel, Girgaon and Ville Parle.

In view of the backwardness of the said localities in the matter of women's education, it is proposed to hold a propaganda meeting (to-day) Friday at 9-0 p.m. at the Nagpada Municipal Urdu Girls' School premises where the classes will be opened. Mr. A. R. Dimtimker has kindly consented to preside.

VOLUNTEER JAILED FOR PULLING CHAIN

Railway Boycott Day Sequel

(From A Correspondent.)

AGRA, May 3.

During the National week at Agra, a volunteer who pulled the chain of the Punjab Mail on the Railway boycott day was tried and sentenced under three different sections for a term of six months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of fifty rupees.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

ANTI-RED ORDINANCE IN GERMANY

Christian Culture To Be Saved

LONDON, May 4.

Berlin.—An emergency decree dissolving immediately all Communist "Anti-God" organisations, on the ground that they are calculated to undermine the Christian culture in preparation for a Bolshevik revolution, was issued today.

A second decree aims at a further curtailment of politica "armies" by a close supervision of political parties.—Reuter's Special.

COTTON TREATY

PARIS, May 4.

An agreement fixing quotas of British cotton imports has been signed by representatives of French and British cotton industries after two days' conference. Actual figures will not be disclosed until the agreement is approved by the French and British Governments.—Reuter.

OVERTIRED AND RUNDOWN

beware of colds and chills!

IT'S so easy to get overtired. Late hours, insufficient sleep, work in a stuffy office, or even too active pastimes—all take a heavy toll of your energy. And it is when you are rundown that the road is clear for chills, colds and fevers that may lead to serious results.

But there is an easy way to build up your strength—one on which thousands of active people rely—namely, by drinking Horlick's Malted Milk regularly.

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The Original Malted Milk

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Camp easy chair 1st Sort	5	8	0
Camp easy chair 2nd Sort	5	0	0
Camp chair 1st Sort ...	2	8	0
Camp chair 2nd Sort ...	2	4	0

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For particulars Phone, personally inquire or write with stamps worth Re 0/1/3.

MANAGER, HEALTH CENTRE, SANTA CRUZ.

N B—The same cures are offered at the Ashrams at LONAVLA

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS

Bitter Attack On Geneva Arms Talks

ITALIAN MINISTER DENOUNCES HIS COLLEAGUES

ROME, May 4.

Too many words!
Too many resolutions!
Meagre results!

Thus declared Signor Grandi in the course of a speech in the Chamber to-day, chiding the Disarmament Conference for its slowness.

He doubted if the world conscience could wait any longer and demanded clarification of the fundamental position of each nation in the face of the economic misery gnawing the world.

CHINA CONFLICT.

He referred to the eight months' conflict in the Far East with the risk to world peace at a moment when international solidarity was more than ever necessary to overcome the economic crisis, and said that although the Shanghai negotiations were on the way to the conclusion the situation was still pregnant with further complications.

He concluded by saying that Italy sincerely desired a friendly solution.—Reuter.

STIMSON GOES HOME

CANNES, May 4.

Mr. Stimson, the chief delegate of the United States to the Disarmament Conference sailed for New York to-day.—Reuter.

ABOLITION OF SUBMARINE

LONDON, May 4.

When the Naval Committee of the Disarmament Conference began discussion on submarines to-day a vigorous plea for a total abolition was made by the British delegation. The First Lord of the Admiralty, Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, advocated this humanitarian measure. He said the opening speeches at the conference had revealed a widespread desire for the suppression of all weapons which might be used aggressively. The essential characteristic of the submarine was that it was a weapon particularly succeptible to abuse and there was always the danger that in any future war those who employed it would be under a strong temptation to use it in the way most effective for immediate purpose regardless of future consequences.

There was no practical difficulty in the way of the abolition of the submarine. The British delegation, he added, would be prepared to support a reduction in the maximum size to 250 tons surface displacement and 340 tons submerged. This would meet the requirement of those states who desired submarines for coasted defence.—B. O. W.

TORPEDO-PROO BULGES

Making The Navy Impregnable

LONDON, (By Mail).

An improved type of bulge which is virtually torpedo-proof has been evolved by the British Navy. This form of underwater caisson has passed through many stages of development since its inception in the early days of the war as an answer to the submarine menace.

In its latest form the bulge completely absorbs the shock of a torpedo explosion, which expends itself outside the hull proper, leaving the fabric and vital parts untouched.

A ship thus equipped could endure repeated torpedo attacks without being put out of action, or even losing speed. The only vulnerable point is the stern, where a torpedo hit might damage the propellers. This danger has now been met by a special form of stern which enables the bulge protection to be extended aft in way of the screws.

The efficacy of the new system has been demonstrated by actual experiment. Its application to all existing capital ships and cruisers would probably follow in due course but for considerations of economy.

"SCATTER GUNS" SUCESS.

One of the anomabes of the present situation is that shortage of money is holding up the adoption of many devices which would appreciably atgment the Navy's offensive and defensive powers.

This is particularly true of anti-submarine and anti-aircraft inventions, which have made extraordinary progress in recent years. For a comparatively moderate expenditure the whole fleet could be safeguarded against air attack by equipping it with the new quickfiring "scatter guns" which have been experimentally tried out with amazing success.

THRUSTING BRITISH FILMS ON COLONIES

Quota Legislation In West Indies

LONDON, May 4.

The deplorable paucity of British films displayed in the Dominions and Colonies, because of the American stranglehold, was stressed by Lord Danesfort in the House of Lords. He asked the Government to place on the agenda of the Ottawa Conference propositions urging the desirability of showing more British films throughout the Empire.

Lord Danesfort said that four-fifths of the films shown in the United Kingdom were American, while only five per cent. of the British films was shown in Australia and Newzealand, one per cent. in India and the Crown Colonies and the Americans had a monopoly in Canada and South Africa.

LEGISLATION.

Lord Templemore, replying on behalf of the Government, said that while Government could not promise to place the subject on the agenda of the Ottawa Conference, they were nevertheless so impressed with the importance of securing an increasing market for British films that steps were being taken to secure a film quota legislation in the West Indian Colonies and consideration would be given to similar legislation in other parts of the colonies when sufficient British films were available.

Illustrating the steady progress of the British film industry towards overcoming the American screen domination, Lord Templemore said that one-fourth of the feature films that were at present being shown was British. If the trade could not capture the Dominion market by its own effort, then it must be done with the co-operation of the Governments.—

MINISTERS DIFFER

Parliament Ignored By Government

Rugby.—A debate on an Order-in-Council imposing the recent import duties was opened in the House of Commons this evening and will be continued to-morrow. The feature of the debate which gave it special interest, was the exercise of the right of the Free Trade members of the Government to express views at variance with those of the majority of their colleagues.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, moving that the Treasury Order be endorsed, explained the scope of the duties and the committee's course in making recommendations at this stage general rather than detailed If any industry felt that the duties were insufficient it was for thei representatives to state their case to the committee and not to the members of the Government. The committee report gave reasons why they had not gone beyond the very narrow range of foodstuffs on this occasion and had drawn attention to the fact that the question of foodstuff was bound to play an important, and perhaps a predominant, part in the Ottawa Conference.

COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Dealing with the iron and steel industry, Mr. Chamberlain said that the purpose of the provisional duties was not so much protection as prohibition of imports to keep the situation stable while the committee was pursuing further investigations.

Referring to the passage in the report that the committee did not intend to recommend a reduction in the general level of protection for twelve months, he said that commercial treaties with foreign countries were the function of the Government and not of the committee. Government, therefore, were not precluded from entering upon, and even concluding, negotiations with any foreign country with whom it might be desirable to do so but Ottawa must come first.

Sir Herbert Samuel (Liberal Home Secretary) protested that under the proposed procedure the powers of Parliament were surrendered to a small outsider tribunal under no adequate control. Tariffs were one factor and departure from gold another, which accounted for the cost of living remaining fairly stationary but more important than either was the continued enormous drop in world prices, accelerated during the last few months. If the present proposals had been in force in 1930 they would have applied to £400,000,000 of British imports which with the existing duties would have brought the value of goods subject to import duties to £600,000,000 out of total importations of £1,000,000,000. From the revenue stand point the new duties would be negligible.

NEW I. C. S. RECRUITS

Provision For Minorities

SIMLA, May 4.

In a press communique dated November 23, 1931. it was announced chat three vacancies in the Indian Civil Service would be filled this year by competition among Burman candidates. Five were definitely offered for open competition at the Indian Civil Service Examination held in Delhi in January, 1932, and four were held in reserve to be filled by nomination if the results of the examination made this necessary for the purpose of communal inequalities.

The result of the last Delhi examination shows that among the first five candidates in order of merit there is no candidate of a minority community. It has therefore been decided to nominate four candidates of the minority communities to the four vacancies reserved for the purpose.

It is now announced that the undermentioned India and Burman candidates respectively have been successful in the open competitive examination at Delhi and in the competitive examination at Rangoon, restricted to persons of Burmese domicile held in January last.

The Indian candidates are: N. N. Wanchoo, B. Gopalakrishna Rao, T. Ramabhadran, P. T. Raman Nayar and Narain Tandon. The Burman candidates are Maung Kyaw Thein, Maung Shwe Mra, Maung Chan Tha.

The names of the four candidates to be selected by nomination will be announced shortly.—A. P.

MUSLIM STABBED

Rioting In Ramnad

MADURA, May 4.

Rioting is reported to have occurred at Kamuthi in Ramnad District where there has been a longstanding friction between Moslems and Hindus particularly of Nadars sect regarding the taking out of processions. A free fight ensued between these two factions. One Mahomedan was stabbed to death and others injured.

The District Superintendent of Police has proceeded to the place.—A. P.

12 Arrests At Nagpur

NAGPUR, May 4.

Local Congress Committee observed to-day as "Gandhi Day."

Attempts were made to take out processions with the result that twelve persons including five ladies were arrested.

It is believed that majority of the ladies taken into custody will be let off after some hours of detention.

Buy Indian League At Dhulia

JALGAON, May 3.

A "Buy Indian League" has been started at Dhulia with Mr. V. N. Paranjpye, pleader as the President, and Mr. Gulab Chand Shet as the Vice-President. The League which is styled as the West Khandesh Swadeshi Sangh has for its object the promotion of Swadeshi and of spreading information regarding Swadeshi goods.

Anybody undertaking a promise of using Swadeshi goods as far as possible and paying As. 4 becomes a member of the League.—A. P.

12 MADRAS DELEGATES

MADRAS May 4.

Twelve Congress delegates who went to Delhi to attend the Congress are reported to have been arrested there.

Beware of Bluffers

Who sell foreign waterproofs as Swadeshi.

Please Note

that there is not a single Pure Swadeshi Rubberoid Waterproof factory anywhere as yet in India.

BUY

MARROTT'S sixty per cent. Swadeshi Water Proof Coats, the Best and Cheapest in India.

K.C. Marrott, India's Premier House for New Waterproofs, Hornby Road, Bombay.

JAPAN UNDERSELLING

Cloth And Yarn

Bombay, May 5.

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. state: There is no strength in cotton and our friends in Liverpool simply cable:—"Only bullish factor price." We hope that this is a bullish factor, but having regard to what happened to the price of rubber it is difficult to find any reason why prices for cotton should not decline still further. Furthermore the American new crop is starting off with excellent conditions and we must not expect any relief to the statistical position unless there is what used to be described as a crop disaster. Naturally, it is quite possible that bad weather, smaller acreage, much reduced use of fertilizers and a plentiful supply of boll weevil may work havoc with the crop and that a change for the better in the world's trade will also have a beneficial effect on price levels, but it will be time to think of these matters in a couple of months.

In the world generally there is no sign of any real improvement. Particularly in this so in the U.S.A. where there is an enormous Treasury deficit amounting to 2,334,000,000 Dollars. One can only hope that when things get as bad as this some method of improving the situation may emerge from the welter of back-door politics now very evident in that country.

During the week it is reported that the Stabilization Corporation policy with regard to its stocks has again been altered. It is now announced that out of its holdings of 1,300,000 bales 650,000 will be sold during the season commencing from August the 1st. In this connection it must be borne in mind that in addition to these 1,300,000 bales the Co-operative Societies hold an additional 2,200,000 bales about which no announcement has been made.

In India prices have followed American prices and there has been very little doing in actual cotton. Owing to the steady decline in prices and to underselling by Japanese cloth and yarn importers Indian Mills, especially in Bombay, have found business in cloth and extremely scarce and accordingly have not been buyers for the raw material.

Since last week April/May Broach has fallen nearly Rs. 17.

SHARES TENDERED

Bombay, May 5.

Out of a total of 11441 shares for delivery against May Settlement the clearing House, Bombay Stock Exchange the following are conspicuous:—

Bombay Burma 121; Bundi 2330 Bombay Steam 197; Colaba 144; Century 110; Fazal 168; Kohinoor 484; Nagpur 485; Swadeshi 100; Tata Hydro 779; Tata Steel Or. 2915; Tram 2140.

FRAGRANT ICE COLD EMON CREAM REGISTERED

This is an ideal hair dressing for ladies and gentlemen, in a hot country like India. Used in the morning, it keeps the brain cool and free from fatigue the whole day. Gives sound refreshing sleep, if used before retiring. Cures headache, dizziness and weak memory. Stops hair falling and makes it long, black, soft and glossy.

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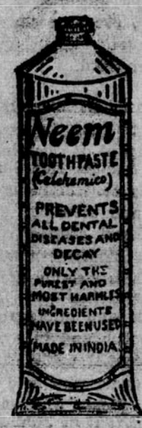

Embodies full efficacy of Neem sticks (Danton) used from ancient days in cleaning and preserving the teeth. All the astringent, deodorising and antiseptic properties have been kept in tact without its bitter taste incorporated with precipitated chalk and other substances and essential oils that are pronounced in the latest western medical science as destroying tartar, giving tone to the membranes and fragrant breath.

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

Prices Decline On Southern Mills Hedging Stocks

NEW CROP LATE, BUT A FAIR START

Sharp Rally Due In Near Future

BOMBAY, May 5.

When speculative long interest is liquidated and distress selling is over, Southern mills are now hedging their stocks of cotton as well as manufactured goods. Wall-Street market still continues weak, and discourages buyers.

The new American Cotton Crop has a late start but the condition is fair. During the past week, there was a fair progress, although weather in several sections was cool, retarding germination and growth.

Recent developments have impaired confidence, and the new emergency measure of expanding credit has so far proved futile. Even at the present low level there is utter absence of buying. In cotton there are always buyers at the extreme top; similarly, to-day, at rock-bottom prices there are sellers. If cotton prices have any bearing with the technical situation, we venture to predict that the over-sold state must result in a sharp rally in the near future.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was easy on increased selling pressure stimulated by weakness of Wall-street, but later advanced partially on covering. Confidence is impaired and even at this low level there are no buyers which means that the general opinion is still in favour of a further decline. Mill activity in the United States of America is declining and various emergency financial measures have so far failed to arrest the declining tendency.

MILLS HEDGING STOCKS.

When cotton and Wheat prices are abnormally low, they reduce the buying capacity of masses and particularly the agricultural people. Mills in the Southern States of America, find no demand for their cloth production and are forced to curtail output. Even this measure is now found inadequate and the recent decline in the prices of cotton have increased losses of mills. To save from further losses, several mills hedged their stocks of both raw cotton and textile goods.

FINANCIAL OUTLOOK.

Considerable uncertainty exists about the international financial and political outlook. Ever increasing degree of economic isolation and self-sufficiency through tariffs. Import quotas are undoubtedly reducing the aggregate of World trade. Every eye is now focused on the Lausanne conference as the result of it is likely to have dominant influence upon the economic outlook.

COTTON PRICE MOVEMENTS.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 8 to 10 points with October 5.90, but scattered short covering during the first quarter of an hour resulted in a recovery of 8 points with October reaching 5.98, the highest level for the day. A decline of 17 points from this level was registered by noon on Southern selling. The weakness of Wall-street market discouraged buyers. In the afternoon there was renewed shorts covering which once more caused a rise of 7 points from the lowest level and the market closed at a net decline of 11 to 13 points. Spot Cotton prices declined 10 points at 5.65c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 9 to 8 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced 5 points at 5.63c.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 4 to 5 points. A further decline of 7 to 8 points was recorded on fairly straddle and general selling. Poor New York opening advices kept values down. Less notice was taken of inflationary talk as cotton factors are bearish. The market closed at a decline of 15 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 4 points at 4.57d.

INDIAN-EGYPTIAN COTTONS.

East Indian cotton futures ring was quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 7 points with July 4.76 and October 4.76.

Egyptian Cotton section was weak with more sellers and prices of both Sakels and uppers dropped 26 to 15 points.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was easy in sympathy with fall in American Cotton and closed at a decline of 23 to 15 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. July Highest 5.72—.02 Lowest 5.56—.18.

N. Y. October Highest 5.98 (10.20 a.m.) Lowest 5.81 (12-10 a.m.)

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York cable:—

COTTON. Crop prospects are favourable, additional Southern selling and liquidation by longs absorbed by steady buying by Trade. Market is influenced at present chiefly by weakness in Stock market and unsettled political outlook.

We would adopt a trading position with preference for purchases on all set-backs.

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk & Co., Liverpool cable:—

"New York cables Southern Mills hedging cotton and goods."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York. Cotton Liquidation. Weakness stocks. Favourable crop news. Trade Continent moderate buyers.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

"Crop is late but the start is fair. Acreage reduction ideas 5 to 12 per cent. Domestic Mills show reducing activity. World consumption of American cotton during March 1,157,000 bales, and for the seasan to end of March 8,373,000. World stock end of March, 17,248,000 bales."

The Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

3-55 p.m.: Weekly Government Weather Report: Fair progress but cool.

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 4th inst. (6-6 p.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Very difficult to express any definite view, but undoubtedly prefer purchased whenever one feels attracted far speculation."

Messrs. Langley & Co., have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

"Doubtful if Dollar stabilisation bill will pass Senate. Extremely doubtful if can override president's veto. In any event bill only proposes action on lines already adopted. "Believe British Treasury old sterling yesterday to peg exchange."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 4.

May	5.52—08
July	5.63—11
October	5.88—12
December	6.01—11
January 1933	6.10—13
March 1933	6.25—13
Middling Spot	5.65—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 4.

May	5.50—09
July	5.63—08
Middling Spot	5.63—09

New York, May 4.

NEW YORK 10-55 a.m. Liverpool at (As known in closing time)—

May	—
July	5.63
October	5.38
January	6.11

NEW YORK NOON CALL.

May	5.44
July	5.57
October	5.82

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, May 4.

Day's receipts at all U S Ports 3,000 bales

Day's expodts to Great Britain 4,000 bales

Day's exports to the Continent 1,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, May 4.
10-10 a.m. Wednesday's quotations. closing.

May 1932		4.29—13
June 1932		4.25—14
July 1932	4.32	4.25—13
August 1932		4.26—14
September 1932		4.27—13
October 1932	4.35	4.28—13
November 1932		4.30—13
December 1932		3.33—13
January 1933	4.42	4.34—13
February 1933		4.37—13
March 1933		4.40—13
April 1933		4.42—13
May 1933		4.44—13
Middling Spot		4.57—04

No Business In Local Cotton Market

BOMBAY, May 5

There was no business in the local cotton market. Yesterday prices of Broach cotton declined to Rs. 176/- in expectation of New York will be about 25 points lower, but it closed at a decline of 11 to 13 points. If there was business to-day prices would have improved to Rs. 179/-.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 4.

SAKELARIDIS—	
May	5.91
July	5.99
October	6.23
November	6.27
December	6.33
January 1933	6.38
March 1933	6.50
F G F Spot	6.25

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 4.

BROACH	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.12
Fine (Good Staple)	4.24
Superfine (Good Staple)	4.36
C. P. OOMRA	
Good (No. 1 Staple)	4.97
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	5.12
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	5.27
BENGAL	
Good	3.50
Fully Good	3.60
Fine	3.70
SCINDE	
Fully Good	3.60
Fine	3.70
Superfine	3.80

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, May 4.

	£.
Chartered Bank of I.A. & C.	10-1/2
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Registered)	96
P. & O. Banking Corporation	6
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	98-1/8
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	86-1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	57
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. Sterling Loan	66
Indian Stock 4½ p.c. Sterling Loan	88
Consols 2½ p.c.	61-3/4
War Loan 5 p.c.	101-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	98-7/8

LONDON METALS.
London, May 4.

	£.
Copper Braziers	44
Yellow Metal	36-1/2
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	12-5/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	9-3/8
Tin English Ingot	129

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

Demand Bills	3.67-1/8

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 4.

Cottonseed Bombay Hull ton,— No offers.

Castorseed Bombay Hull ton,— Sellers May/June £11:17:6.

Rapeseed Toria, Hull-Continent,— Sellers May-June £10:17:6.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton— Sellers May-June £9:7:6.

Linseed La Plata, C. I. F. Hull ton,— Paid (Liverpool) May-June £7:15:0.

LINSEED OIL.
London, May 4.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt— Sellers May-Aug. 13.

Linseed Oil naked, London cwt— Sellers Sep-Dec. 14.

LONDON RUBBER.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot,— Sellers £2-1/16.

JAVA—SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
LONDON, May 4.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta May-June per cwt 7/9

C & F Bombay— May/June 7/9 1/2

C & F Karachi,— May/June 7/9 1/2

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE
LONDON, May 4.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 64 lb Cargoes— May/June sellers 26

Barletta Russo per 64 lb Cargoes May/June sellers 27

Wheat South Australian parcels, May/June sellers 27/1 1/2

Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels— Nominal.

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 4.

Silver.—Market is quiet.

Spot	16-5/8
Forward	16-3/4

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 4.

Gold bar fine per oz. £5:12:6

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET
London, May 4.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)— Spot 7 15/16

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 5.

B. C. Rate T T 1|5 27|32.
B. C. Rate D D 1|5 7|8.

LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 near.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 7|8.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 15th June.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 3|32 mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 1|16 15th May.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32 June.

NEW YORK:—
B. C. Rate T. T. 369
Banks Selling T. T. 368
Banks Buying T. T. 363.

PARIS:—
Banks Selling D. D. 685
Banks Buying D D 710

AMSTERDAM:—
Bank Selling D D 67 1|4.

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 123.
Banks Buying 60 Days 117.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 85-7|8.

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 112 1|4.

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 156-3|8.

JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 65-5|8.

CROSS RATE—
New York—London 3.67 1|4 4th inst.
Shanghai—London 1|7 11|16 5th inst.
Japan—London 1|8 9|16 4th inst.
London—Paris 93.00 4th inst.
London—Belgium 26.00 4th inst.
London—Switzerland 18.75 4th inst.
London—Italy 71.00 4th inst.
London—Berlin 15.40 4th inst.
London—Holland 9.04 4th inst.
London—Stockholm 19.90 4th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:— Weak.

Gold £5-13-1 3rd inst.; £5-12-6 4th inst.

Silver London Ready 16 9|16 3rd inst.; 16 5|8 4th inst.

Silver London Forward 16 11|16 3rd inst.; 16 3|4 4th inst.

New York Ready 27 1|8 3rd inst.; 27 1|4 4th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 1|32 per cent 3rd inst.; 2 1|32 per cent 4th inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 5|16 per cent 3rd inst.; 2 5|16 per cent 4th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.

Money:—Call 3 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 3-1|2 per cent.
6 Mos. 3 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 4.

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices.
Millars Timber & Trading Co. Ld. Ord.	£0 2 6
London Tin Corporation, Ld. Ord.	0 7 9
Turner & Newall	1 3 6
Associated Electric Industries	0 17 3
Attock Oil	0 8 10½
Associated Portland Cement	1 2 0
Underground Electric Railways	0 17 6
Electric Supply Corporation	2 7 9
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold, Ld. Ord.	0 11 9
Beira Railways	0 5 0
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 1 0
Marconi International Marine	1 2 6
Calendar's Cable and Constn. Co.	2 10 0
General Elec. Ord.	1 15 3
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 7 6
L. & N. E. Ry. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref	14 10 0
International Rys. of C. America	$5.00
Malayalam Plantations	0 6 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 9
Soudan Plantations	1 1 10½
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0 16 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 3 6
Wm. Cory & Son	2 14 6

Market firm.

Stock of Rubber in the U. K. 123330 tons.

Decrease on week 1451 tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.
Bombay, May 5.

F. P. Bales	1931-32	1930-32
Receipts to date 4-5-32	9459000	8594000
Receipts Yesterday 4-5-32	8000	2000
Exports to date 4-5-32	7522000	6104000
Stocks at Ports 29-4-32	4104000	3494000
Stock at Interior Towns 29-4-32	1710000	1137000
Stock at Liverpool 29-4-32	836000	1093000
Visible Supply 29-4-32	8246000	6793000
Quantity in Sight 25-4-32	13934000	12400000
Quantity out of Sight 29-4-32	10935000	8714000

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Tram Shares Firm Up

MILL SHARES EASY

BOMBAY, May 5.

The Share market opened quiet in sympathy with further weakness in the prices of raw cotton. There was only limited turnover of business. The demand for mill cloth has considerably fallen off owing to uncertain outlook of cotton prices and the political situation. It is reported that Japan is offering cloth at attractive rates and it is likely to have an adverse effect on the demand of Indian mills cloth. This state is restricting demand for mill shares which rule quiet but steady. There was somewhat good enquiry for Bombay Dyeing Shares, but offerings being large prices ruled easy. In the miscellaneous section there was rather better feeling with good demand for Tram and Andhra Shares. Tata Steel ordinary shares ruled easy and closed at Rs. 23|2. Bombay Burma Shares were placed at Rs. 309|6. There was increased selling pressure in Tata Steel Defds. The market closed to-day as under:—

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, May 5.

Bombay Dyeing 631, 29,30.
Century 198-2; 97.
Colaba 63.
Crescent 50.
Fazul 390; 88; 90.
Indore 330; 28.
Madhowji 10.
Nagpur 253.
New Great 121-1; 118-2.
Pearl 164; 62; 63.
Simplex 117; 18.
Swadeshi 197; 96.
Burma 308; 7; 9.
Hydro 117-8.
Tram 108; 9; 11.
Defr. 250; 43.
Ord. 23-4; 2; 23-2.
Bundi 14-8.
Indian 182; 85.
Katni Ord. 146.
Alcock 96XD.

MILLS.
BOMBAY, Thursday.

100 Ahm Advance	283|12
50 Apollo	2
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	68|12
250 Bombay Dyeing	630|10
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	198|12
100 Central India	253|2
100 Central India P	430
100 Colaba	63-2
10 Jupiter P	7-8
100 Coorla	115
100 Crescent	50
250 Currim	30
250 David	60
250 Dawn	475
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D	0-3-0
100 Elphinstone P	20/12
106 Elphinstone	5-0-0
250 Fazulbhoy	290|10
100 Finlay	75
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	105
1000 Hindustan	1350-0
100 Indore Malwa	328|12
250 Jamshed	4
50 Kastoorchand	6-12
100 Khatau	80
100 Kohinoor	116|4
250 Laxmi	860
100 Madhowji	10
250 Madras United	209
1000 Maneckji Petit	70
100 Meyer Sassoon	15
1000 Morarji	412|8
50 Mysore	103|12
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	118|2
100 New City	63 12
250 Pabani	85|10
250 Pearl	165
10 Premier	163|12
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1600
200 Simplex	18|12
100 Swan	56|8
100 Swadeshi	198|4
25 Tata P.	18
25 Tata	16
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1350
1000 Western	722-8

BANKS.

101-50 Baroda	68
50|25 Central	14|14
£10|5 Eastern	57|8
500 Imperial	1005
500-125 Imperial Contr.	241-14
100-50 India	85
5 Union	3|5

CEMENT.

100 Bundi	14|8
70 Gwalior	52|8
250 Indian	185
100 Katni 1st P.	103-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni	530
100 Katni	146|4
10 Punjab P.	8|14
10 Punjab	7|10
100 Shahabad	193|12

INSURANCE.

15 Jupiter	6-10
15 New India	17-4
200 Oriental	1610
10 Vulcan	5-3

ELECTRIC

100 Ahmedabad	115
1000 Andhra Valley P.	930
1000 Andhra Valley	840
50 Bom Tram	111-4
50 Bom. Tram P.	64-4
Tata Hydro P.	101|4
100 Tata Hydro	117|1
1000 Tata Power P	1115
1000 Tata Power	505

RAILWAYS

100 Amritsar Patti	99
100 Central Province	71
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	46
100 Mandra Bhon.	52-8
500 Tapti Valley	577-8

MINING.

10 Central India	0-8-0
10 Shivrajpur	11-12
150 Tata Steel 1 P	112-8
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	42-8
30 Tata Steel D	243|12
75 Tata Steel	23-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	96-4
150 Bom. Steam	198-2
50 Bom. Telephone	50
8s. Briti. B. Petrol	2-14
250 Bom. Burma Old	309-6
50 Bom. Burma New	106|4
100 Ind. Bleaching	131-4
15 Scindia	7|11

3-1|2 per cent. Govt. Paper 62-3.
5 per cent. 1945-55 Tax Free 99-7.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 5.

TAXABLES.

	Rs.
3½ p.c. G.P. Notes	62-3
4 p.c. 1931/36 Cony.	93- 0
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	92- 4
4 p.c. 1960/70 Loan	69- 0
4½ p.c. 1934 Bonds	97- 4
4½ p.c. 1955-60 Loan	79- 8
5 p.c. 1929/47 Loan	91- 0
5 p.c. 1939/44 Loan	91-12
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	97- 8
6 p.c. 1933/36 Bonds	100- 2
6½ p.c. 1935 T. Bonds	102- 4

TAX-FREES.

5 p.c. 1945/55, Loan	99- 7
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds	100- 2
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds	100-9
6½ p.c. 1935 B.D.L.	104- 6

CORPORATION LOANS, Taxables.

4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	66- 0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	65- 0
6 p.c. do 1959	79- 8
6 p.c. do 1954	98- 3
6 p.c. K P T 1956	97- 0
6 p.c. B I T 1937	99- 3

STATE LOANS.

5½ p.c. 1938 Mysore	102- 0
5 p.c. 1955 do	97- 0

Bank Rate Unchanged

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of Interest on Demand loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at five per cent.

LOANS.
London, May 4.

Interest Day-to-Day Loans	1-1/2 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans	1-1/2 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

Bank bills 3 months	2-33/64 p.c.
Bank bills 6 months	2-21/32 p.c.
Fine trade bills, 3 months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine trade bills 6 months	3-3/4 p.c.

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANIES

Gross Earnings

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Ltd., Agents for the following three Hydro-Electric Companies report that the gross earnings of the said Companies for the month of April 1932 and for the first ten months of the current fiscal year ending April 30, 1932, subject to adjustments, were as follows:—

	For the month of April 1932.	For current fiscal year to April 30, 1932.
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited	Rs. 3,68,100	
Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited	Rs. 5,72,742	
Tata Power Company Limited	Rs. 4,94,181	
Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company, Limited	Rs. 45,19,355	
Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, Limited	Rs. 53,17,55	
Tata Power Company, Limited	Rs. 49,40,650	

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T.T. London on Berlin	15.41
T.T. London on Amsterdam	9.04-1/2
T.T. London on Brussels	26.14
T.T. London on Madrid	45.28
T.T. London on Milan	71.18
T.T. London on Berne	18.80
T.T. London on Paris	93.09
T.T. London on Prague	123.75
T.T. London on New York Closing Rate	3.67-1/4

"ABSCONDER" ARRESTED

Wanted By Calcutta Excise

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The smart arrest of a "proclaimed absconder" was effected yesterday by Inspector Hudson, of the Bombay department.

The man in question is a Borah, Abdul Hussain, alias Tayeb Ali Gulabali Zariwala.

It appears that he was arrested at Calcutta by the excise police in connection with a haul of opium, valued at about Rs. 4,800|- and was released on bail by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta. The accused absconded. Calcutta excise officials tried their best to trace him, but could not succeed. They, therefore, made a proclamation for his arrest and communicated the information to Bombay.

Mr. Hudson arrested him yesterday, and placed him before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who directed the accused to be remanded to custody till May 19.

Abstracts Of Currency Accounts

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department, as on the 30th April 1932, is given below:—

(In thousands.)

Notes in circulation 1,68,30,74.

Coin and bullion in India: Silver coin 1,00,81,06; Gold bullion 5,52,76; Silver bullion 9,69,39.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 5.

May	119.00—0.34
August	127.30—2.00
November	129.90—2.50

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, May 5.

	Sup. F. F.G. G'd.
M.G. Broach No. 2	178 175 171 167
M.G. Punjab-American	188 185 181 177
M.G. Surat	230 227 223 219

INDIAN COTTON EXCHANGE.
Bombay, May 5.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	This year.
Khandesh	730	100,452
Central India	300	113,139
Barsi and Nagar	220	73,067
Hyderabad-Gaorani	201	20,421
Berar	1,556	208,168
Central Provinces	475	67,801
Total Oomras	3,482	584,255
Dholera	3,304	164,694
N.-W. Provinces		26,801
Rajputana	153	50,361
Sind-Punjab	277	137,242
Broach	7,249	197,272
Coompta & Dharwar	1,568	25,268
Westerns-Northerns	208	15,830
Cocoanada		4
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		3,235
Persian	15	2,271
American	2,734	181,313
Egyptian and African	154	169,402
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		318
Total	18,139	1,556,766

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
Bombay, May 5.
1st Sept. to 28th April.

In full-pressed Bales	Yeater-day	This year.
Europe	86	101,406
Japan & China	2,050	550,687
Coast Ports		28,188
Up-country by Rail		133,737
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		8,202
Total	2,136	822,270

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, May 5.

	Bales.
Khandeish	730
Central India	300
Barsi-Nugger	220
Hyderabad-Gaorani	201
Berar	1,556
Central Provinces	475
Dholiera	3,304
Rajputana	153
Sind-Punjab	277
Broach	7,249
Compta-Dharwar	1,568
Westerns-Northerns	203
Persians	15
Americans	2,734
East Africans	154
	Cwts.
Wheat	14,435
Linseed	19,130
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	597
Gingellyseeds	901
Poppyseeds	198
Groundnuts	11,865
Castorseeds	5,195
Rice	12,153
Myrabollams	1,348
Cottonseeds	6,141
Gram	9,733
Joowar	227
Maize	35
Barley	755
Bajree	1,484
	Tons.
Coal	809

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on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
Insurance Co., Ltd. has Its Head Office in Fort. Bombay.
J11

REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has branches and agencies in principal towns In India.
J12

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1932

TAPPING NEW SOURCES FOR HOSPITAL FUNDS

License To Private Bodies To Conduct Lotteries

GOVT. TAKING LEGAL OPINION

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The sad plight to which the presidency's finances have been reduced, making it impossible for the Government to find sufficient money even to meet the limited medical and educational needs of the people, has made the ministers look about for fresh avenues of income.

It is understood that the Government are consulting legal opinion as to the advisability or otherwise of allowing private bodies to conduct lotteries with the object of raising funds for hospitals.

Without extra money, it is feared hospital accommodation in the city, which has never been in due proportion to the growing needs of the metropolis, would have to be cut down still further. It will be recalled that the retrenchment programme has already resulted in the closing down of 140 beds in Government Hospitals,—the J. J. Hospital and the G. T. Hospital.

VETO FROM DELHI

Originally the idea was tohave a state lottery, run by the Bombay Government on the Irish parallel, but this proposition was definitely turned down by the rather puritanically inclined Central Government, who would not countenance any such move. The local Government had, therefore, to find out other ways and means to make up for the gap of nearly two lakhs in order to restore the 140 beds that have been closed down.

REQUISITE AMOUNT

Government think that if private bodies were licensed to run lotteries for hospital purposes, more than the requisite amount would be realised, provided there were no legal difficulties in the way of sanctioning such lotteries.

It will be recalled that the Municipal Corporation also discussed some time ago a proposal to run Hospital Stakes and the proposal was supported by prominent doctors and an ex-Mayor of the City. Unfortunately the "moral prudes" in the corporation had the better of the say and the proposal fell through.

RACE MEETING

Curiously enough, only a very short time after this, the Mayor invited the city fathers to patronise the last race meet- of the Bombay Season (1931-32) and the proceeds went to the Hospital Maintenance Fund.

CLOSURE OF FURNACE

Indian Steel Competes In British Markets

TARIFF DEBATE IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 4.

Indian competition in the iron and steel industry was drawn attention to in the House of Commons by Mr. Griffiths (Lab.) in the course of a debate on the new Tariff in the House of Commons.

He said that Indian pig iron was sold more cheaply in Scotland and Wales than could be produced locally. He added that furnaces had been closed down owing to Empire, and not Continental competition.

Major Elliott, (Financial Secretary to the Treasury) said that the instance quoted showed that we should be compelled to make commercial treaties and arrangements not only with India but also other countries.

The debate was adjourned

PROCESSION AT CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, May 4.

In connection with the "Gandhi Day" the Congress Dictator, Rameshar, and three others took out a procession and were arrested.

Police have traced a Congress volunteers camp and have effected ten arrests and seized some Congress literature from the place.

TREASURY BOND ISSUE

Rush Of Applications

LONDON, May 4.

British Government securities remained buoyant in anticipation of the good result of the Treasury Bond Issue, which when announced confirmed the hopes.

Tin is still dominating the commodity markets. On further developments concerning restriction proposals, there was a big jump in price to-day of 12 pounds eclipsing last two day's advance. Wheat, both Liverpool and London, was firm owing to Russian buying.

Applications for over 120,000,000 were lodged for three per cent Treasury Bonds. Hundred ten million was accepted. Tenders at the minimum price of 97/3/4 will receive about 58 per cent and higher tenders will receive allotment in full.—Reuter.

Akola's 32nd "Dictator"

(From a Correspondent)

WARDHA, May 3.

"The 32nd "Dictator" of Wardha along with seven volunteers, was arrested to-day while cutting toddy trees in the Neri forests, ten miles from Wardha.

The total number of arrests in Wardha district upto now has reached about 600.

GARDEN PARTY at "Goolshan", Sir Ibrahim Rahimtullah's residence at Pedder Road, Bombay, in honour of Mr. Gulamali G Merchant, who has been appointed judge of the Small Causes Court. The function was held on Wednesday.

TEN YEARS SERVED IN ONE HOUR

Hawaiian Native Murder Case

COMMUTATION FOLLOWS CONVICTION

HONOLULU, May 4.

Lt. Massie and his associates were sentenced to ten lears' hard labour but the sentences were commuted after the defendants had served an hour.

It was the public prosecutor who announced that the Governor had agreed to commute the sentences. The judge was legally obliged to impose ten years' hard labour which is the maximum.—Reuter.

GOOD-BYE TO HONOLULU

HONOLULU, May 8.

It is understood that Lt. Massie and the naval ratings Lord and Jones will retain their present naval status but will be transferred elsewhere.

Mrs. Massie has been advised to leave the island rather than testify against the four natives awaiting trial it is alleged, for criminally assaulting her.

Mrs. Fortescue is leaving the island immediately.

The Governor's commutation of the sentences followed the receipt of a petition signed by a hundred members of the United States Congress urging pardon for the prisoners.—Reuter's Special.

Mrs. Massie was criminally assaulted it was alleged by Kahahawai and four other Hawaiin natives, who were acquitted. On appeal the higher court declared it a mis-trial and ordered a re-trial. When Kahahawai was on bail, during the interval between then and the re-trial, he was alleged to have been murdered by Mrs. Fortesque, Lt. Massie (her son-in-law) and two United States seamen.

The cable refers to the sentence inflicted on Lt. Massie and others and its commentation by the American Governor of Honolulu.

Flag Hoisted On School Removed

HYDERABAD, (Sd.) May 4.

A Gujerati volunteer and a member of the All-India Congress Committee were arrested last night.

"Gandhi Day" was observed here with picketing of the Nava-vidyalaya high school. A flag secretly hoisted on the school tower last night was removed in the morning.—A.P.

SOVIET PREPARED

"Jets Of Flame" In The Far East

LONDON, May 4.

Moscow.—"We defy a single foreign foot to trample on the collective fields of the Soviet." Thus spoke General Blucher, Commander of the Soviet Far-Eastern Army, in a fighting "May Day" speech at Khabarovsk. "Jets of flame of real war are beginning to jump not far from our eastern borders," said General Blucher, "but the fighters of the Eastern Army are ready to rise at any moment in defence of Soviet territory."

He added that although the capitalists of the world wanted to strangle the hated Soviet Union, the Soviets only desire was to be left in peace to construct Socialist economy.—Reuter.

NET ROUND KREUGER AGENTS

Further Arrests Impending

STOCKHOLM, May 4.

Further arrests in connection with the Krenger revelations are expected shortly according to the newspapers following an examination, by the detectives, of all telegrams sent from Stockholm by the Kreuger companies.

The aim of the police is to obtain the complete list of Kreuger's secret agents and confederates and they are gradually probating into his other transactions.—Reuter.

LONDON'S BLACK LIST

Heavy Toll Of Road Traffic

LONDON, May 4.

The outcry against the toll of the road,—deaths and injuries due to motor traffic—has been loudly renewed.

Mr. Pybus, Minister of Transport speaking at the National Safety Congress, declared that the present state of things could not continue.

He added: "The returns show that 18 people are killed and 52 hurt daily on Britain's roads."

Continuing, he said that London's black list was almost as long for the first quarter of 1932 as for the corresponding period of 1931 before the Road Traffic Act was passed.

Mr. Pybus impressed on his listeners that public opinion was becoming more and more impatient of these tragedies.

The Deputy Secretary to the Ministry of Transport expressed the view that a driver, who endangered lives through recklessness and lack of presence of mind in emergencies, should be disqualified for a time from driving. He suggested that cases of reckless driving were not dealt with, with sufficient sternness.—Reuter.

"CHAPRA GANG" JAILED

Conspiracy Case Judgment

3 ACCUSED ACQUITTED: 2 APPROVERS PARDONED

PATNA, May 4.

Judgment was delivered to-day by Mr. P. L. Sen, District and Sessions Judge, Saran, in what is known as the Chapra Conspiracy Case.

Of ten accused, Ram Bharan was sentenced to ten and a half years, Raghunath Pandey, Kishendeo Pandey and Tejbahadur to seven and a half years each and Lakhman Khatik, Muktanand Kalwar and Tribuwan Pathak to three and a half years each, rigorous imprisonment and the remaining three accused were acquitted while the two approvers were given a free pardon. Three other accused are still absconding.

PROSECUTION STORY.

According to the prosecution story several Congress workers undergoing imprisonment in the Patna Camp Jail at the close of 1930 decided under the aegis of the Socialist Republican Army to take to violence as soon as they were released under the terms of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact. They started to put this programme into operation and in this they were assisted by persons whose object was personal gain rather than the country's alleged welfare. Some of their associates were concerned in June last in a dacoity resulting in the murder of the station master of Hajipur for which crime one notorious criminal Ramdeni Singh had already been executed and another sentenced to seven years imprisonment. Two others were arrested while, transporting revolvers and duly convicted.

HOUSE BOMBED

The Chapra gang started operations in April last year by throwing a bomb into the house in which an Assistant Superintendent of Police was believed to be present. Shortly afterwards they (the gang) heard of a temple in Phulwaria in which a large stock of gold was said to be stored and they made no less than four attempts to commit dacoity there, taking revolvers and bombs for the purpose. On the last occasion which was in August last, they threw a bomb which injured one of the inmates so seriously that his leg had to be amputated. The thrower of the bomb Ram Bharan accidentally blew off his own hand with another bomb and after this mishap the party took to its heels.

With the hand as clue the police were able to round up Rambharan and his associates anwd charge them with conspiracy to commit dacoity and offences under the Explosives Substances Act.—A. P.

EMERGENCY COUNCIL JAILED

G. P. O. Picketing Sequel

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The president of the 26th Emergency Council and Messrs. Madhavdas Gelabhai and Jhaveri, the secretaries, were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50/- by Mr. H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on being found guilty under section 17 of clause 1 of the Criminal law Amendment Act, with assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

The accused were arrested in front of the General Post Office yesterday morning, when they went there to picket the G.P.O. in accordance with the programme of Gandhi Day celebrations.

Inspector Gardiner, giving evidence, stated that the first accused, accompanied by the other two accused, went to the G.P.O. at about 11 p.m. yesterday and the first accused began to address the crowd.

Magistrate: What did he say?

Witness: I could not catch what he said.

The first accused remarked that he did not ask the crowd not to use postage stamps, but only asked them not to co-operate with the present administration.

When the magistrate passed orders, the first accused remarked that he wished to address the court.

Magistrate: I have already passed the sentence. I cannot allow you to make a speech. You must go.

Accused: Thank you very much.

HIRED TO PICKET

"Dupes Of Congressmen"

BOMBAY, Thursday.

"I am satisfied that you were the dupes of Congressmen and you had no intention to picket the post office. Be careful, don't do it again," remarked Mr. A. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, in sentencing Shah Mahomed and two others to one day's simple imprisonment under section 17 of clause 1 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

The accused were arrested yesterday morning while picketing the Mumbadevi post office.

The accused stated that they had nothing to do with the Congress, and that they had been hired by Pandurang Narayan. Red uniforms they wore had been supplied to them by another Congressman. They pleaded for mercy, and the magistrate sentenced them as above.

THREW OFF THE CLOAK.

Pandurang Narayan, who is alleged to have hired Shah Mahomed and two others to picket the Mumbadevi post office, was then charged before the magistrate along with two others with assisting the operations of an unlawful association.

Inspector Gole, in evidence, stated that Shah Mahomed and two others were arrested by the police for picketing the Mumbadevi post office. When the police went up to Shah Mahomed, he threw off his red uniforms and said that he was only a cooly and had been given four annas to do picketing duty. He then pointed out Pandurang Narayan, as the man who had hired him.

Shah Mahomed also gave evidence. He had been hired by Pandurang, he said, and his uniform had been supplied to him by a Congressman.

The accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50.

PICKETING POST OFFICES

Six "Red Shirts" Bound Over

Six "Red Shirts" who were arrested last evening for picketing the Dadar Post Office in furtherance of the "Gandhi Day" programme were bound over for good behaviour for one year, by Mr. Junglewala, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar.

The volunteers gave an undertaking in writing that they would not take part in the Congress activities in future.

Out of the three volunteers who were arrested last evening while picketing the Parel Post Office, two were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The third being a minor was sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory, Matunga for three years.

GOOD BEHAVIOUR

Three "Red Shirts," who were arrested while picketing the Byculla post office on Wednesday at 2 p.m. were bound over for good behaviour for one year as they gave an undertaking not to take part in Congress activities again.

NOTICES ON FATHERS

Youths Refuse To Apologise

Notices were ordered to be issued to-day against the father of Congress Committee and also against the father of another Congress volunteer, to present themselves before him, by Mr. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The "Dictator" and three "Red Shirts," who were arrested on Wednesday at 2 p.m. at Mandvi while trying to picket the post office, were charged before the magistrate under 17 (1), Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Two of accused pleaded guilty and apologised to the court. They were bound over for good behaviour for a year.

The "dictator" and another volunteer refused to apologise. The magistrate asked the police to make inquiries regarding the "dictator," whose father lives at Surat and about the volunteer, who came from Sholapur. Notices were also to be issued against the fathers to be present in the court on May 1 when the case would be taken up again.

THE SAME OFFENCE

A Congress volunteer, who has been once bound over by the same magistrate, for good behaviour for the same offence, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under 18 (1) of the Press Ordinance by Mr. Khairaz for having sold the "Congress Bulletin" yesterday at Masjid Bunder.

PATHAN APOLOGISES

A Pathan who lead a procession of Congressmen shouting "Boycott Post Offices" and other Congress slogans, near the Nagpada police station last evening, having apologised to the court, was bound over for good behaviour for a year.

Attempt To Hold Meeting At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, May 4.

Ramshanker, eighteenth "Dictator" of thhe Gujerat Congress Committee, and two other youths were arrested to-night while attempting to hold a public meeting in Manek Chawk in celebration of the "Gandhi Incarceration Day."—A. P.

Hartal At Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, May 4.

Cawnpore Hindu merchants are observing a hartal to-day in connection with "Gandhi Day", no business being transacted even in the few shops which remain open.

Last night and again this morning "Red" pamphlets denouncing Gandhism and signed "Hindustan Republican Army" were distributed all over the city. Congress bulletins regarding "Boycott Week" programme were also distributed.

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